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POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILIARY AFFAIRS

No. 135

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CHINA REPORT
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INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

CARTER, MUSKIE COMMENT ON U.S.-IRANIAN RELATIONS

OW210744 Beijing XINHUA in English 0701 GMT 21 Oct 80

[Text] Washington, October 20 (XINHUA)--U.S. President Jimmy Carter declared today that it is in the U.S. interest "to have a strong Iran. It is to our advantage to have a united Iran."

During a campaign stop in Youngstown, Ohio, Carter also said: "If Iran should release the hostages, then I would unfreeze their assets, which are several billions of dollars in banks here and in Europe. I would drop the embargo against trade with Iran and work toward a resumption of normal commerce with Iran in the future."

U.S. Secretary of State Edmund Muskie speaking in Chicago today said, "We are opposed to the dismemberment of Iran. We believe that the cohesion and stability of Iran is in the interest of the stability of the region as a whole. The integrity of Iran is today threatened by the Iraqi invasion. We note the government of Iraq has consistently stated that it has no claims to Iranian territory."

He continued to say, "In light of Afghanistan, we must also be concerned about the possibility of new intervention presented by any instability in the region."

He expressed the belief that "the conflict can and must be resolved through respect for cardinal principles of international law--that territory must not be seized by force of arms; that disputes should be settled by peaceful means."

In a television program here yesterday Muskie reaffirmed U.S. impartiality in the Iraq-Iran conflict but said that this position "may have to be adjusted as circumstances develop."

CSO: 4020

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

IRANIAN PRIME MINISTER ADDRESSES SECURITY COUNCIL MEETING

OW180747 Beijing XINHUA in English 0725 GMT 18 Oct 80

[Text] United Nations, October 17 (XINHUA)--Prime Minister of Iran Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i reiterated at the Security Council's meeting today that his country would not accept any ceasefire proposal but will continue to fight.

The Iranian prime minister pleaded his case for the first time in regard to the conflict with Iraq before the Security Council as it resumed its consideration of the Iran-Iraq conflict this afternoon.

Raja'i stated that a ceasefire would only condone the aggressor and allow it to consolidate its position.

"Our people are resolute and determined to fight even if the war must be prolonged and if it must be a people's war," he emphasized.

On the issue of the American hostages, he asked: "How is it that the United States sees in this attack an opportunity for the hostages to be freed?"

Following Raja'i's statement, Iraqi Foreign Minister Sa'dun Hammadi, who already pleaded his case before the council day before yesterday, spoke in exercising the right of reply. He reaffirmed his government's position that "we have no territorial claims on Iran," "but we insist on our territorial integrity on our land and on our waterways," and on non-interference in Iraq's internal affairs.

U.S. permanent representative Donald McHenry in his brief statement urged Iran to release the 52 American hostages. He said, "We expect the hostages to be freed on the same principles of humanity, law and justice the prime minister made in his own appeal." "On the basis of these principles the hostages should not have been seized," he stressed.

The Security Council had held three meetings on the conflict between Iraq and Iran. The most recent meeting was held on October 15. The September 28 meeting adopted a resolution calling on Iraq and Iran "to refrain immediately from any further use of force," and urging them "to accept any offer of mediation or conciliation or to resort to regional agencies or arrangements or other peaceful means of their own choice."

CSO: 4020

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

REPORT ON UN SECURITY COUNCIL IRAN-IRAQ DEBATE

OW240736 Beijing XINHUA in English 0701 GMT 24 Oct 80

[Text] United Nations, October 23 (XINHUA)--Member states of the U.N. Security Council continued to call for an end to Iran-Iraq hostilities and a peaceful settlement of the conflict as the 15-nation council resumed consideration of the situation between the two warring countries this afternoon.

Bangladesh Foreign Minister Mohammad Shamsul Haq said that the war between Iran and Iraq was a matter of grave concern to his country and to all peace-loving countries.

The conflict showed, he said, that it was not an isolated phenomenon but "an emerging trend of widening areas of tension and conflict all located in Third World. We are, therefore, naturally both disturbed and alarmed."

"Restoration of peace in the region through an immediate ending of this conflict is imperative in the interest of global peace and security," he emphasized.

Bangladesh, he said, assured the council of "its fullest cooperation in performing its charter responsibility in ending the hostilities between Iran and Iraq and ensuring peace and security."

U.S. permanent representative Donald F. McHenry declared that "all of us must be opposed to the dismemberment of Iran. The United States believes that the cohesion and stability of Iran is in the interest of the stability and prosperity of the region as a whole. The national integrity of Iran is today threatened by the Iraqi invasion."

To further clarify the U.S. position on the Iran-Iraq conflict, he continued, "we will not take sides. But to declare that we will not take sides is not to declare that we intend to remain aloof, or that we do not recognize our responsibilities to this organization."

The United States hoped, he said, "the conflict be resolved with respect for the cardinal principles of international law that territory must not be seized by force, and that disputes should be settled peacefully and not by armed invasion."

"The council must work vigorously to assist Iran and Iraq to achieve a cease-fire, to begin withdrawal, and to initiate a process of negotiation in a manner acceptable to both," he maintained, adding that "only a settlement which Iranians and Iraqis can both regard as fair and equitable will create the conditions for lasting peace."

Porfirio Munoz Ledo, representative of Mexico, declared that his country supported the call of the council president for a ceasefire.

The steps to be taken in the future must come through dialogue and consensus, he said. The council should define accurately the principles for a settlement of the conflict. All efforts at mediation must continue to be encouraged, and a specific forum for negotiations should be established, he continued.

Representative of Norway Ole Algard appealed to both Iran and Iraq to cease all armed hostilities and to reach a peaceful settlement. He called for withdrawal of all foreign forces from territories "acquired by force" and respect for the principles of territorial integrity, sovereignty and national independence of the countries concerned.

Exercising their right of reply, representatives of both Iraq and Iran reiterated the positions of their respective governments.

The Security Council will continue to consider this matter tomorrow afternoon.

CSO: 4020

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

ECONOMIC LOSSES IN IRAN-IRAQ CONFLICT EVALUATED

OW231927 Beijing XINHUA in English 1906 GMT 23 Oct 80

[Text] Beijing, October 23 (XINHUA correspondent)--The full-scale war between Iraq and Iran has entered its second month. It is likely to drag on for some time, bring untold agony to the people of the two countries and play havoc with the economy of the two belligerents.

AP reported on October 9 that losses in the war for both sides reached 40 billion U.S. dollars (24 billion for Iran and 16 billion for Iraq). Oil installations have been the main targets of attacks mounted by each side. The oil industries vital to the survival of the two countries have suffered unspeakable damage. The WASHINGTON POST has said that "both sides in this destructive war surprised observers by the ferocity with which they attacked, with planes and artillery, each other's oil installations."

To restore these installations destroyed in the war would cost 8 to 9 billion dollars, THE ARAB OIL AND GAS BULLETIN published in Paris said. It added that losses sustained by Iran's oil and gas installations amounted to 4 to 5.5 billion dollars and 3.5 to 4 billion for Iraq. The halt in oil exports is costing Iraq 100 million U.S. dollars a day and Iran 31 million dollars.

Iran's Abadan refinery, one of the biggest of its kind in the world, which refined two-thirds of the country's crude oil output "has reportedly been flattened." All the 152 oil tankers in Abadan were destroyed or damaged. It would take at least four years to repair or rebuild them, a western industry source estimated.

There has been vast damage to the installations on Kharg Island, Iran's biggest loading port. The Ahvaz oil center and pipeline juncture were badly damaged by Iraqi fighter-bombers. Dezful which controls the flow of oil from Khuzestan to Tehran was bombarded by surface-to-surface missiles. The oil pipeline between Khorramshahr and Ahvaz has been blasted. A REUTER report said that the port of Khorramshahr is in shambles.

Iraq's petroleum installations, too, have become the sacrifices of this war. It is reported that "Iraq's prides in developing economy--Baghdad chemical integrated complex, Basra refineries, Kirkuk natural gas factory

and pipelines" were bombed and half of that country's eight refinery centres have been attacked. The main Kirkuk and Mosul oilfields north of Baghdad have come under repeated bombing. The oil shipping terminals at Al-Amoya and Al-Bkr, two main Iraqi ports for the export of oil, were not operating because of damage inflicted on them by Iranian warplanes. Tank farms at Al-Muftiyah, Kut and Fao in the Basra region and the costly Basra petroleum chemical integrated complex went up in flames under Iranian air raids.

Oil output of these two major OPEC countries have been reduced to a trickle. Before February 1979, Iran was the world's second largest exporter of crude. The daily peak was 6 million barrels and before the war, daily average had been down to 1.7 million barrels. Three days after the war, it dropped to 500,000 barrels, not enough to meet the domestic demand of about 700,000 barrels a day.

At the beginning of the war, the Iranian authorities were forced to stop gasoline and diesel oil rations to private consumers. Now, they have to buy jet fuel and diesel and fuel oil from other countries.

Before the outbreak of war, Iraq was the world's second largest exporter of crude after Saudi Arabia. Iraq's production had been 3.6 million barrels a day, mostly for export. It dived to one million barrels at present. On the second day of the war, Iraq stopped exporting oil through the gulf and on the fourth day, it stopped oil export to Western countries through the pipelines across Turkey and Syria, thus bringing the flow of this black gold to a complete standstill.

There is no denying the fact that the hostilities between Iran and Iraq grieve their own people and friends and gladden their enemy. That is why the Islamic and other Third World countries are doing everything within their power to mediate, end the conflict by peaceful means and restore peace and stability to the Gulf region. They are doing so also to prevent the superpowers, contending for world domination from profitting from this tragedy.

CSO: 4020

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

NATO MEMBERS URGED TO COOPERATE ON DEFENSE PRODUCTION

OW171741 Beijing XINHUA in English 1514 GMT 17 Oct 80

[Text] Brussels, October 17 (XINHUA)--"The need for cooperation within the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation in the field of defence production has never been greater than it is today," said Joseph Luns, NATO's secretary general, here today at the first annual symposium of the AFCEA (Armed Forces Communications and Electronics Association).

The AFCEA is the only professional association linking military, government and industry in the field of communications, electronics, command and control, computer sciences, teleprocessing and intelligence systems. It is a non-profit organisation with members from the relevant enterprises and organisations in West Europe and North America.

Luns pointed out to the members that cooperation is an imperative since "the immediate economic future for the NATO allies will be marked by continued high inflation rates, increasing unemployment, low economic growth and prolonged balance of payments problems." "Furthermore," he stressed, "there is little comfort to be drawn from an analysis of Soviet defence expenditures, where the trend is ever upward."

He pointed out that the Soviet defence budget is rising at the rate of 4 to 5 percent in real terms each year and stands now at the equivalent of about 160 billion dollars. Moreover, a disproportionate share of that budget is allocated to research and development, to armaments procurement programmes and to operations and maintenance, as compared to personnel. 20 percent of the Soviet defence budget is devoted to research and development and 42 percent to the procurement of equipment. Only 11 percent goes towards personnel costs. This means that the Soviet Union allocates something in the order of 142 billion dollars per year to the armaments industries and to training costs, more than the whole of the U.S. defence outlay of about 132 billion dollars, of which nearly 50 percent goes towards personnel.

"The net result has been an all-encompassing Soviet military build-up, which has added steadily and impressively to the Soviet arsenal, both nuclear and conventional, and, concomitantly, to the Soviet ability to wage highly sophisticated war on land, in the air and on and under the sea," he said.

On NATO's long-term defence programme, Mr. Luns told the meeting that NATO's investment in commonly-funded infrastructure over the next ten years or so will be measured in billions of dollars. "The need for cooperation and rationalisation between NATO nations, and particularly between European and North American members, will be essential if we are to obtain the best dividend from this enormous investment," he added.

CSO: 4020

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

GREECE TO RETURN TO NATO'S MILITARY WING

OW210740 Beijing XINHUA in English 0706 GMT 21 Oct 80

[Text] Athens, October 20 (XINHUA)--The Greek cabinet today unanimously approved the country's reintegration into NATO's military wing on the basis of the latest proposals submitted by NATO Supreme Allied Commander of Europe General Bernard Rogers.

This was announced in a statement issued at the end of a cabinet meeting tonight.

The statement said that the same proposals had also been submitted by Rogers to the alliance's Defense Planning Committee and were accepted this morning.

The government believes that this would strengthen "our international position and the country's defense capabilities, and for this reason, is seen as a positive step," said the statement.

It added that the decision was made under conditions which Greece considered acceptable and which had the unanimous approval of the country's military leadership.

The arrangements decided upon, the statement said, do not concern matters of operational control over the country's territorial waters and air space which, now as in the past, is the exclusive responsibility of Greece's armed forces. With respect to international waters and air space, the decisions taken are considered absolutely satisfactory.

It said that the government believes that Greece's full EEC membership has created favorable prerequisites for the country's economic development and its participation in the building of a united Europe, and that its return to the NATO military integrated structure will also strengthen its defenses at a time of world-wide anxiety and instability.

"These developments open good prospects for the future and the government is certain that this view is shared by the majority of the Greek people," the statement said.

CSO: 4020

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

'AFP' REPORTS ON GISCARD'S PRC VISIT

OW171424 Paris AFP in English 1407 GMT 17 Oct 80

[Report by Laurent Chenard]

[Text] Beijing, Oct. 14 (AFP)—French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing today announced that a tentative agreement has been reached for France to help build two nuclear-fueled electric power plants in China.

Summing up the first three days of his official visit, the president said the positions of China and France on the major international issues were "close and in some cases alike."

Chinese leaders have not alluded to the possibility of seeking military equipment from France, he told a press conference after his second meeting with Premier Zhao Ziyang.

Chinese strongman Deng Xiaoping said in a 90-minute talk today with the French president that peoples should "unite to oppose (Soviet) hegemonism, postpone the outbreak of a world war and safeguard world peace," Mr. Deng told newsmen afterward.

Mr. Deng said of their discussion on global strategy: "We feel uneasy about the current international situation, but at the same time we are full of confidence.... We are in agreement on many points."

At the press conference, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing underscored the need of developing relations with China politically, but also economically, scientifically and culturally.

He said his trip here amounted in part to "recognition by France of China's importance at present and in the future.... Much of the world's future will be designed and modeled here."

The French consider China "an important factor of balance and peace in the world," he continued, after stressing the "open and confident" relationship between Paris and Beijing.

"In the world such as it is," the president commented, "the existence of such relationships is a factor of optimism and confidence."

When asked if France and China might work together for peace, he indicated that was a possibility.

He said the two countries "converge in analyzing" the Kampuchean crisis and its "solution." He confirmed that he will meet with Prince Norodom Sihanouk of Kampuchea on Saturday morning before leaving this capital.

Concerning the Iraqi-Iranian war, the president said he did not think "there is a will to enlarge that conflict." The Chinese shared that opinion, he said.

He praised the "extreme cordiality and extreme simplicity" of the Chinese leaders in their talks with him.

The two proposed nuclear power plants would generate 900 megawatts each.

As to the Chinese economic situation, he said it was "without an equivalent in the world and could constitute a new and original solution to development."

The president said the Chinese people's "qualities of delicacy, goodwill and discretion" were destined to play a "considerable" role.

At a dinner in the French Embassy for Premier Zhao, the French president assured him France was ready to "participate in (China's) effort to equip itself and progress."

"It is in our common interest to continue the action started 16 years ago and increase it to give our relations the substance called for by friendship and confidence," Mr. Giscard d'Estaing said.

Earlier, he and Premier Zhao attended the signing of an agreement to open a French consulate in Shanghai and a Chinese consulate in Marseilles.

CSO: 4020

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

POLISH PARTY LEADER CITED ON ECONOMIC REFORM

OW190712 Beijing XINHUA in English 0700 GMT 19 Oct 80

[Text] Warsaw, October 18 (XINHUA)--A top Polish party leader exchanged ideas with a group of economists yesterday evening and told them that economic restructuring must be carried out without delay. He added that this was dictated by the political, social and economic conditions prevailing in this country.

Stefan Olszowski, member of the Political Bureau, and secretary, of the Central Committee of the United Workers' Party, stressed that reform of economic management, too, "is necessary either from the economic or politico-social point of view."

He went on to say, "Workers must be drawn to take part in the management and the role of the self-management of the workers must be expanded in all important aspects of the activity of the enterprises. Meantime, the guidance and the strategic significance of central planning must be upheld. The two (workers' self-management and central planning) are complementary to each other and constitute the guidelines of economic reform."

In view of the present dire economic difficulties, Olszowski said, a program for "small-scale reform" should be devised and put into effect as of January 1, 1981. The program is to be submitted to the Committee for Economic Reform under the Political Bureau of the party Central Committee and the government on October 22.

He said that Poland would make use of the proven theories in the sphere of economic reform of other socialist countries and their rich experience. The reform would not be confined to changes in the economic-financial structure or the system of planning. "The reform must cover all vital problems of socio-economic life. It is particularly important to show the younger generation prospects for development and a wide range of possibilities," Olszowski said.

CS0: 4020

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

'XINHUA' CITES BURMA'S ATTEMPTS TO DIVERSIFY EDUCATION

OW201520 Beijing XINHUA in English 1505 GMT 20 Oct 80

[Text] Rangoon, October 20 (XINHUA)--The Burmese Government has managed to open more spare-time schools and popularize correspondence schools while energetically developing full-time schooling.

The country's annual population growth rate of 2.2 per cent has resulted in an average yearly increase of 200,000 pupils and students in recent years. Boosting the appropriations for education as much as possible, the government has built more schools and stepped up the training of teachers. According to official figures, the country's educational expenditures rose to 560 million kyats (about 104 million U.S. dollars) in the fiscal year 1979-80, up 48 million kyats from that of the last fiscal year. 2,200 primary schools, 80 junior middle schools, 20 senior middle schools and two regional colleges were set up in the year. Over 5,600 more teachers were appointed and the number of students was brought to a new height of 5.1 million.

The spare-time education was developed to give further schooling to those junior middle school graduates who failed to get into the limited number of senior middle schools. The Ministry of Education has opened many evening schools for the youngsters. It will issue diplomas to those who pass the graduation exams. The 28 evening schools in Rangoon Division have a total enrollment of more than 15,000.

Higher education has also made rapid progress in the country. The number of senior middle school graduates receiving correspondence education rose to 380,000 in fiscal 1979-80 as against 16,000 in 1975-76. Correspondence refresher courses have been initiated in 26 townships across the country. A special department has been set up in the Ministry of Education to take care of correspondence education.

Some government departments undertook to run their own spare-time schools and training courses to raise the educational level of their employees.

Meanwhile, the government has attached much importance to the campaign to eliminate illiteracy among the adults. To date, illiteracy has been wiped out in 100 townships in the country.

CSO: 4020

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

PAKISTANI PAPER DISCUSSES KARMAL'S DILEMMA

OW181638 Beijing XINHUA in English 1624 GMT 18 Oct 80

[Text] Islamabad, October 18 (XINHUA)--The Pakistan daily THE MUSLIM today carried a PPI (Pakistan Press International) report from New Delhi entitled "Karmal's Days Appear Numbered."

The report said that Babrak Karmal, hand-picked by the Kremlin, arrived in Moscow on October 16 for a visit just ten months after the Soviet occupation of his country.

The uncertain situation in Afghanistan, it noted, will force Babrak Karmal to adopt a defensive line in the Kremlin. His days appear numbered.

It said that the situation in Kabul has increasingly deteriorated in the immediate past, according to foreign reports there. Rebel forces around the capital have mounted repeated attacks on the aggressors. Soviet officials and their Afghan counterparts are only able to leave the city in convoys protected by tanks. The KABUL TIMES carries daily reports of bloody conflicts outside the capital. The curfew hours there have been extended by two hours beginning October 12. The tight curfew has resulted in dissatisfaction and unrest. As the days have gone by, the freedom fighters have become bolder and more daring. A Soviet major and a number of other Russians have been murdered in the last few days, in and around Kabul.

It said that the Afghan forces have lost two-thirds of their original strength and now consist of no more than some 30,000 troops, which tend again and again to mutiny and are exposed to contempt and ridicule from their nationalistic countrymen.

Faced with these problems, the Kabul regime is attempting to increase its prestige by trying to rebuild the Afghan Army, the report added.

CSO: 4020

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

SHANGHAI RADIO TALK COMMENTS ON FRG FIRST LADY'S GOOD DEED

OW240747 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 23 Oct 80

[Radio talk by (Yu Chong): "The News Value of the President's Wife Giving First Aid to a Patient"]

[Text] The news concerning Mrs Carstens, wife of the West German president, giving first aid to a patient was carried by broadcasting stations and in newspapers, winning much praise from people and becoming a story on everyone's lips. Where lies the value of this news? I think it lies in the fact that she is the wife of a chief of state, especially the wife of the president of a capitalist country. The news would not be as significant if she were the wife of a minister. It would not be anything special if she were the wife of a commoner.

In a socialist country, the wife of a chief of state giving first aid to a patient should not have any news value because cadres at all levels, regardless of their positions, are all public servants. What is there to be surprised at when the wife of a public servant cares for a patient? However, in our socialist country, news concerning the wife of a chief of state has aroused wide interests. True, there have been quite a few scandals involving women in our country. There was one who called herself the "matriarch" and abused her power. There was one who bullied people by flaunting her powerful connections. There was one who engaged in pervasive and unbridled behavior without considering the consequences. For example, the wife of the director of a certain research institute frequently applied for an audience with the higher authorities to appeal for help and, if her requests were not met, she would roll on the ground before a big crowd and so forth.

Therefore, news concerning the good deeds of the wife of the West German president, which has been praised by the Chinese people, has a higher news value.

CSO: 4005

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

OMANI SULTAN DISCUSSES SOVIET EXPANSION, BILATERAL RELATIONS

HK230934 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 16 Oct 80 p 6

[Special dispatch from Muscat by correspondent Lin Jiaoming [2651 4109 2494]:
"The Sultan of Oman Talks About Soviet Expansion in the Gulf Region and
Sino-Omani Ties in Interview With a RENMIN RIBAO Correspondent"]

[Text] Muscat, 14 Oct--His Majesty the Sultan of Oman, Qabus Ibn Sa'id, sent a written reply on 14 October in answer to this correspondent's questions. The questions and answers are as follows:

Question: Since the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, the Gulf area and other oil-producing regions have been threatened successively by Moscow. This is a fact which is becoming more apparent. How do you view this threat and estimate its development?

Answer: The Soviet Union is currently pushing forward a scheduled and fixed policy of expansionism in this region. This policy is in no way different from the savage acts of the old colonialists during their time. This has been obvious for some time. Undoubtedly, the Soviet Union has two intentions: ultimately gaining control of the Middle East and, in particular, the oil regions; and secondly, carry out expansion towards the Indian Ocean in order to control the African countries and then the entire Far East.

Question: The Strait of Hormuz is a very important channel for international oil supply. What is the current situation along this passageway? And [what] safety measures have been taken?

Answer: The present situation of the Strait of Hormuz is that international ships are still free to pass through. As you know, the deep waterway of the Strait of Hormuz used by international ships is within the territorial waters of Oman. Oman is determined to do its utmost to keep this passageway open for all peaceful international shipping.

Question: China and Oman maintain friendly diplomatic relations. The recent visit of Chinese Vice Premier Ji Pengfei to the Oman Sultanate proved to be successful. Can you give us your opinion on the future of Sino-Omani relations?

Answer: Vice Premier Ji Pengfei's visit was a promising symbol of the friendly relations between the two countries. Our relations are built on the basis of mutual respect and noninterference in each other's domestic affairs. Since the two countries established diplomatic relations 2 years [ago] and through numerous useful and constructive talks of state delegations during their visits to the other country, I believe that Sino-Omani relations will grow and flourish to a further extend amid the good intentions of our countries.

CSO: 4005

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

WARSAW COURT PRESIDENT ON 'UNITY' TRADE UNION CITED

OW230934 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1736 GMT 21 Oct 80

[Text] Warsaw, 20 Oct (XINHUA)--According to a report by the Polish press on 20 October, President (Stanislaw Paveri) of the Warsaw Provincial Court said: The Polish independent and self-governing "unity" trade union has been unable to complete its registration with the government because the court has yet to reach a consensus concerning certain articles in the charter of the trade union.

(Paveri) said: The main issue is that the trade union charter does not clearly state Article 2 contained in the agreement reached by the government committee and the Gdansk strike committee; that is, "the new trade union does not intend to play the role of a political party and, based on the principle that public ownership of the means to production is the foundation for the Polish socialist system, recognizes the Polish United Workers Party's leading role in the country and will not disrupt the international alliance system that has already been formed."

The president of the Warsaw Provincial Court held that it is "inconceivable" that the independent and self-governing "unity" trade union did not include in its charter the above-mentioned article of the Gdansk agreement, and that it is difficult for him to accept the union's explanation of this question.

The Polish independent and self-governing "unity" trade union applied for its registration on 24 September. The union holds that the court's instruction, which "involves political affairs and does not meet the requirement of law, should not be implemented."

Moreover, the union's draft charter stipulates that leaders of production enterprises and political organizations at all levels cannot play a leading role in the union. President (Paveri) pointed out that this stipulation deprives some union members of their right to vote, thereby providing unequal rights for union members. He said that owing to the above-mentioned situation, the independent and self-governing "unity" trade union cannot complete its registration, although 12 other trade unions have already done so.

The independent and self-governing "unity" trade union, with its headquarters in Gdansk, is the largest new trade union in Poland. Its leader is Walesa.

CSO: 4005

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

SIHANOUK SOURCES, OTHERS ON PREM PRC VISIT CITED

OW241045 Paris AFP in English 0954 GMT 24 Oct 80

[Commentary by Francis Deron]

[Text] Beijing, Oct 23 (AFP)--Thai Prime Minister Gen. Prem Tinsulanon begins a five-day visit here on Sunday which Western observers, in the light of this week's United Nations vote in favour of holding a conference next year on Kampuchea, expect to prove of capital importance in the Indochinese crisis.

Starting Monday, General Prem will have three days of talks with China's top leadership, including the new prime minister, Zhao Ziyang, Communist Party Chairman Hua Guofeng, and party Vice-Chairman Deng Xiaoping, who notwithstanding his recent resignation from the vice-premiership remains the strong man of the regime.

According to observers here, Gen. Prem's visit should provide Beijing with a useful opportunity to renew its promise of defending Thailand in the event of an attack by Vietnam--an eventuality China's leaders have been expecting since last June's incursion by Vietnamese troops across the Thai-Kampuchean border.

That Kampuchea will top the agenda of these talks is all the more likely, in that China and Thailand are far from agreeing over the stance to be adopted towards Vietnam.

The Chinese are demanding that an international conference on Kampuchea along lines envisaged by the United Nations must be preceded by initial withdrawals from Kampuchea of the 200,000 Vietnamese forces currently there, and Beijing is intent on obtaining a phased timetable for complete withdrawal.

It is understood that Gen. Prem for his part will urge the Chinese to effect changes in the leadership of the ousted Khmer Rouge "Democratic Kampuchea," so as to make their proteges more acceptable to Hanoi and to signify a willingness to compromise.

Chinese pressure has already improved the international image of the Khmer Rouge in bringing in Khieu Samphan as prime minister in place of Pol Pot, whose past "errors" are now coming in for public attack here, observers noted.

Already exiled Kampuchean leader Prince Norodom Sihanouk, currently living in Beijing, has indicated that a reconciliation with Mr Khieu is more likely than it ever was with his former "goalers" Pol Pot and Ieng Sary. However, despite discreet overtures to the prince by the Thai Government, there seems little chance of any meeting between him and General Prem here next week, sources close to the prince said.

It is understood that Gen. Prem's talks here will also touch on the campaign launched by ASEAN (The Association of South-east Asian Nations comprising Thailand, Malaysia, Singapore, Indonesia, and the Philippines) to keep Kampuchea represented in the United Nations by China's protégé, the ousted Khmer Rouge regime.

Another item on next week's agenda will reportedly be the guerrilla activities of the Thai Communist Party, which at one time had the backing of Beijing.

The Thai Communist Party is hard-line Maoist in its ideology, has no dealings with the "revisionist" Soviet Union, and has been guardedly non-committal towards Vietnam's communist regime.

That Chinese support for the Thai communists has recently diminished is evidenced by the decision to close down the "Voice of the Thai People," the radio station in southern China that beamed communist propaganda at Thailand.

At the same time Beijing is wary of abandoning the Thai communists entirely in their fight against Mr Prem's government in case the Vietnamese should step in and fill their place.

The question is a tricky one for Beijing, which has a similar situation on its hands in the case of neighbouring Burma, where it gives moral support to communist guerrillas there and at the same time was able this week to give a cordial welcome to visiting Burmese Premier U Ne Win.

In the area of bilateral relations, Mr Prem and Chinese leaders are expected to seek to extend existing economic cooperation, notably in the public construction sector, according to Thai sources here.

The two governments have already a number of cooperation agreements dating from the 1978 visit here of then Thai Premier Gen. Kriangsak Chavanon, including a Sino-Thai air service which has just recently come into operation.

General Prem, who is the third Thai prime minister to make an official visit to Beijing since normalization between China and Thailand in 1975, is scheduled to leave Beijing next Thursday for the southern provincial capital of Yunnan.

He will return to Bangkok on Friday.

CSO: 4020

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

BRITAIN'S CARRINGTON QUOTED ON USSR AFGHAN POLICY

OW230726 Beijing XINHUA in English 0700 GMT 23 Oct 80

[Text] London, October 22 (XINHUA)--Pressure on the Soviet Union to withdraw its forces from Afghanistan must be maintained, said British Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington in a statement issued here today.

The Soviet Union had not so far shown a readiness to negotiate seriously for a peaceful settlement in Afghanistan, he added.

He declared that "The British Government has continued to condemn the occupation of Afghanistan and to call on the Soviet Union to end it."

"Any prudent Western policy must take account of the Soviet Union's evident willingness to use any means, including force, to further its objective of gaining influence in other countries at the expense of the West, particularly in areas where the latter's interests are intimately involved," the foreign secretary stressed.

He pointed out that NATO countries which had the resources "should take steps to defend the interests of the West wherever these may be threatened."

"The Soviet forces are closer to the Gulf and this has made a significant difference to the balance of forces in the region," he stated.

Lord Carrington declared that the British Government favoured cooperation among Western and like-minded countries in a three-part policy: first, economic measures taken against the Soviet Union should be continued; second, military deterrence should be extended into new areas by means of member states' individual measures, and third, key states in the developing world should be better supported, by concerting political and economic efforts.

CSO: 4020

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

ITALIAN PREMIER PRESENTS NEW PROGRAM

OW230749 Beijing XINHUA in English 0721 GMT 23 Oct 80

[Text] Rome, October 22 (XINHUA)--Prime Minister Arnaldo Forlani today reiterated Italy's loyalty to the Atlantic Alliance to maintain the balance of forces and security.

Presenting his new government's program to parliament, he said his country will work for the pursuance of a policy of peace and detente.

He condemned the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan.

As an EEC member country, he continued, Italy hopes for the contribution of the Islamic conference to the settlement of the Iran-Iraq conflict and supports the efforts of the U.N. Security Council to this end.

The American hostages in Iran should be released as soon as possible, he added.

Forlani stressed the importance of the solution of the mid-East crisis and the necessity of participation by the Palestine Liberation Organization.

The prime minister said it is of great significance to maintain relations with the United States. Italy should also make use of its positive ties with the Soviet Union and East European countries to deepen and develop dialogue in bilateral political and economic relations.

He praised China's policy of being open to the West and expressed his readiness to contribute to the further development of the existing cooperative relationship which, he said, has been promoted due to the president's recent fruitful visit to China.

"The Italian Government will do its utmost to strengthen its relations with various countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America," Forlani stated. These countries, he added, are playing "an important role" in "promoting and defending peace."

The prime minister said Italy "will pay attention to the reinforcement of political and economic relations with its neighbours." Its ties with Yugoslavia, "characterized by mutual trust and understanding," "have been strengthened through frequent contacts," he noted.

Forlani stressed, "another objective of Italy's foreign policy is furtherance of security in the Mediterranean area."

The part dealing with domestic affairs in the program includes the issue of system and the economic policy. [sentence as received]

"The present decisive task," the prime minister said, "is to maintain public order, fight terrorism and raise the efficiency of judicature."

He spoke at length about economic issues. "Our country faces great problems and difficulties," he said. The focus of the economic policy is to stem inflation. In fighting inflation, he noted, recession and lira devaluation should be avoided, production cost reduced, productivity increased and the competitive power of exports strengthened.

The debate over the program will began in parliament tomorrow. A vote of confidence is expected to be held early next week.

CSO: 4020

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

PORTUGUESE PRESIDENT CALLS FOR UNITED EUROPEAN STAND

OW221704 Beijing XINHUA in English 1644 GMT 22 Oct 80

[Text] Lisbon, October 22 (XINHUA)--Portuguese President Antonio Ramalho Eanes stressed last night that a unified West European defence means a common stand must be adopted by West European countries in all fields.

The president made the statement at a reception in honour of Admiral Robert Falls, chairman of the military committee of NATO on a visit to Portugal.

Reaffirming Portugal's ties with NATO, the president said, "Our continued stay within NATO, our determination to cooperate in the common endeavours in defence of the cultural values that are models for Europe and North America, and our long-lasting unity with our allies--all these are indisputable facts."

"The events taking place in recent years and our experiences in the course of negotiations show that a case of chronic suffocation harmful to the Western bloc may change from a theoretical assumption into a reality which we must face, because there has been doubt about the West's ability to maintain a geo-political equilibrium," he said.

In view of this, the president added, it is necessary for the Western bloc to adopt a common stand not only on military matters but also in the fields of mutual economic and political support.

"The economic crisis that we are facing and that is going to further deteriorate," the president went on, "is a crucial factor shaking the determination of the Western bloc and diminishing its ability to adopt a common stand. This factor will also render many Western countries extremely vulnerable in face of the events that are evolving before us."

He stressed in conclusion that a firm answer to this reality must be sought in closer and unified action by West European countries.

Admiral Robert Falls arrived in Portugal on October 20. Yesterday he was received separately by the vice chief of the General Staff of the Portuguese Armed Forces, the army, navy and air force chiefs of staff and the minister of defence.

CSO: 4020

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

POLAND TO BOOST FARMERS' PRODUCTION

OW230758 Beijing XINHUA in English 0737 GMT 23 Oct 80

[Text] Warsaw, October 22 (XINHUA)--Poland will distribute the increased part of the mineral fertilizer output among individual farmers next year. The supply of cement to them will be increased to 6.5 million tons.

These are part of the measures to be taken to boost the production of individual farmers in the country, which were decided by the Polish United Workers' Party and the Polish United Peasants' Party. The positions of the two parties on key problems of agricultural and food policies were made public by the party organ TRYBUNA LUDU on October 20.

It was also decided that the purchasing prices of farm produce from the farmers will be raised: that of milk from November 1, and that of other produce in the first quarter of next year. All state purchasing units must try to save the farmers' time and be honest in evaluating their products.

The two parties declared that the agricultural policy guarantees the correct development of state farms, agricultural cooperatives and other allied bodies. These units should turn out means of production for agriculture.

The decision said that big steps should be taken to speedily change the state of self-management of the cooperatives and individual farmers. Agricultural groups and mass organizations are the factual representatives of the farmers and are playing the role of federations of farmers' unions. They should be given appropriate authority.

The actual state of social life in the countryside must be changed quickly and the existing indifference must be overcome. At the same time, services and education must be improved, the decision said.

CSO: 4020

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

GENG BIAO ATTENDS CONCERT BY TRINIDAD STEEL BAND

OW221843 Beijing XINHUA in English 1831 GMT 22 Oct 80

[Text] Beijing, October 22 (XINHUA)--Stirring applause greeted the visiting musicians from Trinidad and Tobago at their premiere here this evening. Their steel orchestra music, popular within the Caribbean, was an entirely new but delightful experience for the Chinese audience.

The 40 amateur musicians, ranging from 16 to 50, of the Trinidad Catellic All Stars Steel Band, played steel-made musical instruments in the shape of drums originally made from oil barrels, cello pans, guitar pans and ping-pong with drum sticks covered with rubber. [as received]

The audience were spellbound by the symphonic rhythm produced in the rendering of a varied program of European classics, U.S. pop, Latin American pop and African music.

Vice-Premier Geng Biao and Minister of Culture Huang Zhen were among the packed audience of 2,000 who enthused over the lively and swinging atmosphere that prevailed.

During the intermission, Vice-Premier Geng Biao met with members of the visiting Trinidad and Tobago government delegation who attended the concert, leader of the band Clement James and 53-year-old conductor Jemmot Fitzgerald.

One of the leading members of the band, Mr. Everton Smith, introduced the audience to the seven sections of music presented to enable them to appreciate its specific features.

Also present tonight were Zhang Wenjin, vice-minister of foreign affairs; Zhou Weizhi, vice-minister of culture; Madame Lei Jieqiong, vice-mayor of Beijing; Li Huanzhi, vice-chairman of the Union of Chinese Musicians, and Wang Yanchang, Chinese ambassador to Trinidad and Tobago.

The band will give two more concerts in Beijing and two in Tianjin City.

CSO: 4020

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

ACROBATS PERFORM AT SOMALI CELEBRATION

OW220746 Beijing XINHUA in English 0703 GMT 22 Oct 80

[Text] Mogadishu, October 21 (XINHUA)--A mass rally of about 100,000 people was held here on October 21 to celebrate the 11th anniversary of the "October 21 Revolution."

The rally was attended by President Mohamed Siad Barre, First Vice-President Mohamed Ali Samantar, Second Vice-President and Assistant to the President on State Affairs Hussein Kulmiye Afrah, chairman of the Standing Committee of the People's Assembly Ismail Ali Abucar, commandant of the National Security Service and presidential adviser on security affairs Ahmed Suleiman Abdulle as well as government ministers.

A grand parade was held at the rally. Tens of thousands of workers, peasants, herdsmen, students, government functionaries and residents in colourful national costume, singing and dancing, passed before the reviewing rostrum. They acclaimed the achievements made by the Somali people over the past eleven years.

The rally concluded with a military review.

Delegations and observers from 50 countries who attended the third congress of the Organisation of African Trade Union Unity as well as diplomatic envoys of various countries were also present.

President Siad Barre and other Somali leaders watched in the evening the performances given jointly at the National Theatre by the visiting Shaanxi Provincial Acrobatic Troupe of China and Somali artists.

The sixth Somali national fair opened yesterday. Exhibits showing the Somali peoples' achievements in the past 11 years were displayed at the fair.

CSO: 4020

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

IRAQI PRESIDENT ON PEACE--Baghdad, October 17 (XINHUA)--Iraqi President Saddam Husayn affirmed yesterday evening that Iraq was ready to stop the fight with Iran if its sovereignty over its territories was recognized, the press here reported today. Husayn made the statement during a meeting with Secretary General of the Islamic Conference Organization Habib Chatti, who arrived here yesterday. Husayn also said that Iraq was ready to respond to the calls of the Islamic Conference Organization and the Non-Alignment Movement for a just and peaceful settlement of the Iraq-Iran dispute. [Text] [OW171312 Beijing XINHUA in English 1200 GMT 17 Oct 80]

RAJA'I DISCUSSES U.S. HOSTAGES--United Nations, October 18 (XINHUA)--Iranian Prime Minister Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i said today that a decision on the release of the 52 American hostages is "not far away." Speaking at a press conference at the U.N. headquarters this morning, the Iranian prime minister said that the decision of the Iranian Parliament on the release of the American hostages will not be far away if right conditions are met. When asked if the issue could be solved before the American presidential election on November 4, he said that "the question will be finally solved." Raja'i said he had come to New York "only to present his country's complaint of Iraqi aggression" to the U.N. Security Council and that he would not meet with American officials on the hostage issue. "Neither the hostages nor any other questions have been negotiated with American officials," he said. [Text] [OW181925 Beijing XINHUA in English 1907 GMT 18 Oct 80]

ISLAMIC CONFERENCE OFFICIAL ON GULF WAR--Islamabad, October 17 (XINHUA)--Habib Chatti, secretary general of the Islamic Conference Organisation, said here tonight that big powers' interference in the Iraq-Iran conflict was very much there. "This is a danger which is inevitable if the war continues," he observed. Dr. Chatti who arrived here at about midnight today from Baghdad, told newsmen at Islamabad Airport that any incident in the Strait of Hormuz could invite intervention by outside powers. Its repercussion would be very grave, he added. The secretary general said he would report to President Ziaul Haq tomorrow about his talks in Baghdad with President Saddam Husayn. Asked if he hoped to visit Tehran soon, Dr. Chatti said, "I hope to go tomorrow after I contact them." He said the Islamic Conference goodwill mission headed by President Zia was still continuing and he had visited Baghdad as a member of the mission. Replying to a question regarding the possibility of President Zia's visit to Tehran and Baghdad, Dr. Chatti said at the present phase he himself was establishing contact with both sides as secretary general of the Islamic Conference. He did not visualise an early visit of President Zia at this stage. [Text] [OW180147 Beijing XINHUA in English 0135 GMT 18 Oct 80]

INDIA, BANGLADESH BOUNDARY PACT--Beijing, October 18 (XINHUA)--India and Bangladesh have agreed to complete the demarcation of their land boundaries in the next two years under the provisions of the 1974 boundary agreement, says a report from New Delhi quoting a report from New Delhi today's INDIAN EXPRESS. The understanding was reached yesterday at the end of three days of official-level discussions between the two countries. Certain apprehension regarding the implementation of the agreement was removed during the discussions which were held in a "friendly and cordial atmosphere," the report added. According to informed sources, it was agreed that the present status in the Muhuri Char area in the Belonia sector of Tripura will be maintained till further surveys are conducted to demarcate the area finally. [Text] [OW180848 Beijing XINHUA in English 0833 GMT 18 Oct 80]

MUSKIE REAFFIRMS GULF WAR IMPARTIALITY--Beijing, October 20 (XINHUA)--U.S. Secretary of State Edmund S. Muskie yesterday reaffirmed American impartiality in the Iran-Iraq conflict. But this position "may have to be adjusted as circumstances develop," he added. Answering questions on ABC's "Issues and Answers" about the Iranian prime minister's accusation that the U.S. sent intelligence to Iraq gathered by its AWACS planes stationed in Saudi Arabia, Muskie said the reconnaissance planes were dispatched there at the request of the Saudis and they were "a pure defensive piece of technology." The information the planes gather about Iranian and Iraqi air strikes goes solely to the Saudis and not to either of the belligerents. He emphasized that the U.S. feels no one's interest would be served by widening or prolonging the war. Talking about the U.S. hostages being held in Iran, he said that the measures the United States has taken against Iran, including the enforcement of a trade embargo and the freezing of Iranian assets, would be reviewed once progress is made toward the release of the hostages. [Text] [OW201837 Beijing XINHUA in English 1831 GMT 20 Oct 80]

JAPANESE PAPER ON SOVIETS IN AFGHANISTAN--Tokyo, October 21 (XINHUA)--"Far from going to withdraw its troops from Afghanistan, the Soviet Union has made it clear that it will further strengthen its military presence there. This Soviet attitude of obstinately trying to wrest 'international recognition' of the fait accompli of its aggression is most regrettable," the YOMIURI SHIMBUN said editorially today. Commenting on the joint statements signed between the Soviet Government and the Babrak Karmal regime on October 19, the paper said that by inviting Karmal to visit the Soviet Union, the Kremlin aimed at "taking this opportunity to establish its rule in Afghanistan by further increasing its military and economic aid to the Karmal regime." With Afghanistan as a base, Moscow seeks greater military and political influence in the turbulent Middle East and the Islamic world. The paper went on to say that "no matter what this Soviet move may turn out, Afghanistan will remain a heavy burden to the Soviet Union for a long time to come." Another disturbance will undoubtedly take place sooner or later within the Karmal regime, it added. [Text] [OW210944 Beijing XINHUA in English 0806 GMT 21 Oct 80]

USSR AFGHAN ATROCITIES REPORTS--Beijing, October 20 (XINHUA)--About 200 men, women and children were reportedly killed and 50 per cent of the houses destroyed in Farza, north of Kabul, early this month when Soviet MiG-21s and helicopter-gunships pounded the tiny valley town, reported today's EXPRESS quoting an eye-witness, according to a report from New Delhi. Orchards and standing crops in the

town have been totally destroyed, said the eye-witness who had arrived in Delhi. Most of the residents there have taken to the mountains. Farza is part of the grape valley of Khodaman. Soviet planes, he said, have reportedly flown a total of 107 sorties from the nearby Bagram military airbase under the Russians' control. The eye-witness said that a Soviet MiG-21 was seen in flames over the mountains behind Farza. Some helicopters were also hit by ground fire. According to an Afghan journalist who hailed from Farza and lives in Delhi, the valley town is famous for its multi-variety grapes and is inhabited by Pathans mostly belonging to the Nasiri tribe. [Text] [OW201212 Beijing XINHUA in English 1201 GMT 20 Oct 80]

USSR'S MILK, MEAT DECREASES--Moscow, October 16 (XINHUA)--The total meat and milk output of the state and collective farms in this country in the first nine months of this year was three per cent lower than that in the same period last year, the output of pork went down by six per cent. These figures were disclosed by the Soviet weekly ECONOMIC GAZETTE which said that during the nine months, livestock and poultry sold to the state were 460,000 tons less than those in the corresponding period of last year, and dairy produce 1.71 million tons less. By October 1, the number of cattle on the hoof was 720,000 head more than at the same time last year, but the number of pigs was 300,000 head and sheep 204,000 head less. The decrease in meat and dairy produce was largely due to fodder shortage. The GAZETTE reported that farmers on the whole had not yet managed to overcome the consequences of the difficult winter and the lack of fodder in spring. Recent press reports lead one to believe the country's fodder stores for the coming winter are again inadequate. Hay stores in many regions can only meet 60-70 per cent of the needs, and green fodder stores in many regions are well below half of the demand. The fodder situation is particularly disappointing in the Russian Federation, the largest Soviet republic. [Text] [OW170306 Beijing XINHUA in English 0249 GMT 17 Oct 80]

NORWEGIANS SUPPORT STRONG DEFENSE--Stockholm, October 17 (XINHUA)--A public opinion poll showed that the Norwegian people favour a strong national defence. A convincing 86 per cent majority of Norwegians questioned in an opinion poll for the organization, "People and Defence" by Norges Markedsdata answered that Norway should have a strong military defence, according to a recent report reaching here. This is the greatest recorded support in the country since the first opinion poll on the public's attitude towards defence in 1969. The poll was carried out last April among a selected group of about 1,450 people. Support for a strong Norwegian military defence has increased from 75 per cent in 1969 to 84 per cent last year and 86 per cent this year. According to another report reaching here, it is for the first time in three years that the Norwegian Government's defence budget proposal for 1981 involves a real growth of 3 per cent. This accords with the obligations Norway has assumed as part of the NATO Pact. The total defence budget framework for 1981 is 9,300 million NOK, registering an increase of 1,300 million NOK compared with the defence budget for 1980. [Text] [OW172012 Beijing XINHUA in English 1939 GMT 17 Oct 80]

THAILAND READY TO DEFEND ITSELF--Bangkok, October 18 (XINHUA)--Thai Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon said yesterday that in face of the threat from the external enemy and the turmoil prevailing in the region, Thailand's armed forces must strengthen

their combat capabilities and be always ready to defend the country. He was speaking at a ceremony of receiving a number of U.S. planes at Don Muang Airport near the capital. These include three Hercules C-130H transport planes, three Merlin 4-A reconnaissance planes and six trainers. He went on to say that to strengthen national defence, remains an important policy of his government because upon it depends the survival of the Thai nation and its people. He said, "We don't want war. But if necessary, we are capable of defending ourselves and defeating the enemy." On the same day, Phaniang Kantarat, deputy defence minister and commander of the Thai Royal Airforce, said in an interview with the Thai paper MATICHON that Viet Nam is likely to renew its attacks on Thailand and that the Thai Airforce is ready to repel such act of aggression. [Text] [OW181311 Beijing XINHUA in English 1232 GMT 18 Oct 80]

WARSAW CHOPIN CONTEST--Warsaw, October 20 (XINHUA)--The final competition of the Tenth International Chopin Piano Contest closed here yesterday. According to an announcement of the panel committee, the top three winners were Thai Son Dan of Viet Nam, and Tatiana Szebanowa and Arutiun Papazjan of the Soviet Union. Akiko Ebi of Japan and Ewa Poblocka of Poland shared the fifth place. Erik Berchot of France and Irina Pietrowa of the Soviet Union tied in the sixth. Special awards went to Alexander Lonquich of West Germany, Chen Hongkuan of China's Taiwan Province and Kevin Kenner of the United States. Pianists from Canada, France, the United States, Romania and Yugoslavia were awarded honourable titles and Liu Yifan of China was awarded a prize for his excellent rendition of Chopin's Humoresque. The Chopin piano contest came to an end formally this evening. At the closing ceremony, the panel committee presented prizes to the winners. Among the more than one thousand people attending the closing ceremony were J. Pinkowski, chairman of the Council of Ministers of Poland; J. Waszczuk, secretary of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party; and J. Tejehma, minister of culture and art. [Text] [OW211220 Beijing XINHUA in English 1206 GMT 21 Oct 80]

'PAP' CRITICIZES WESTERN MEDIA--Warsaw, October 19 (XINHUA)--The varied interference in Poland's internal affairs by Western mass media and radio in particular, certain political parties and trade union centres in the past weeks have impeded Poland's process of change, exacerbated the tension and disturbed the country's current efforts to overcome the difficulties, POLISH PRESS AGENCY (PAP) said yesterday. PAP went on to say that these acts and the spread of tendentious news injured the interests of Poland and the Poles, adding that the motives behind them were to intensify popular unrest and tension, and impair Poland's position in the world. The Polish authorities firmly opposed the attempt against the national interest of Poland and demanded that some Western countries refrain from such acts of interference. [Text] [OW201913 Beijing XINHUA in English 1843 GMT 20 Oct 80]

POLISH TRADE UNION LEADER--Warsaw, October 20 (XINHUA)--The leader of the independent trade union has announced during his tour of southern Poland from October 18 to 20 that his union has no plans to call a new strike and that it intends to function with or without the court's recognition. A POLISH PRESS AGENCY report said that at the head of an activist delegation of the independent and self-governing trade union, Lech Walesa visited Krakow, Katowice and four other cities, where he met with representatives of local trade unions, spoke at mass meetings and gave press conferences. Speaking to Polish reporters, Walesa

said: "Trade unions are supposed to defend the interests of not only the working class, but also the intellectuals and all professional groups." He declared, "We certainly want to cooperate with other trade unions, youth movement and the party," adding that "as to the form of the cooperation with the party, I have not yet thought about it." According to another report, Walesa, in his speech at a miners' meeting at a coalmine town, said that his union did not intend to give in before the court on the issue of registration. "Solidarity" (the name of the independent union--editor) will function no matter whether the law recognizes it or not, he added. [Text] [OW211855 Beijing XINHUA in English 1847 GMT 21 Oct 80]

BRUSSELS ANTIFASCIST DEMONSTRATION--Brussels, October 20 (XINHUA)--50,000 people demonstrated here this afternoon to voice opposition to racism, fascism, terrorism and anti-Semitism and demand the banning of the private militia of fascists and the adoption by vote of an efficient anti-racist law. The demonstration, sponsored by the National Youth Council, was attended by people from political parties throughout the country, nearly all government ministers, representatives of hundreds of trade unions and cultural, youth and immigrants' organizations as well as ex-internees of fascist concentration camps during World War Two. The placards and streamers held by the demonstrators read: "No fascism," "Fascism and racism, stop" and "Belgians and immigrants, fight for liberty together." The fascists have reportedly committed a series of murders in France, Italy and West Germany in recent months. In Belgium, an ultra-right organization sponsored a "demonstration" on October 4. These fascist actions aroused public indignation in this country, where many mass rallies and demonstrations against fascism and racism have been held in the past few days. [Text] [OW210934 Beijing XINHUA in English 0810 GMT 21 Oct 80]

MILAN DEMONSTRATION CONDEMNS FASCISM--Rome, October 20 (XINHUA)--Over 3,000 young people held a street demonstration in Milan this evening in protest against the terrorist incidents aimed at restoring fascism. The incidents included the bombings at the Bologna railway station in Italy, on the Munich Beer Festival in West Germany and at a Jewish synagogue in Paris. The Milan demonstrators held streamers which read: "No to fascism," "No to anti-Semitism," "Paris, Bologna and Munich, by the same hand, the same shame!" They shouted slogans denouncing the Nazis for setting up death camps and committing other crimes. The demonstration was sponsored by the Jewish Communal Council of Milan and received widespread support from the affiliated youth organizations of the Christian Democratic Party, the Communist Party, the Socialist Party, the Republican Party, the Liberal Party and the Social Democratic Party. Municipal government officials met a delegation of the demonstrators after the march. [Text] [OW211216 Beijing XINHUA in English 1200 GMT 21 Oct 80]

UK'S HEATH ON ANTI-SOVIET WORLD STRATEGY--Geneva, October 21 (XINHUA)--Former British Prime Minister Edward Heath said here yesterday that Americans and Europeans should jointly adopt a world strategy to counter the Soviet challenge, according to press reports today. Heath made the remarks at a joint meeting of the International Club of Americans and the Swiss-American Chamber of Commerce. To effectively counter the Soviet challenge, he stressed, European countries should shoulder a greater share of NATO military activities so that the U.S. forces would be free to cope with the tasks outside Europe. He also emphasized the importance of the West's relationship with the developing countries. Western European countries should give priority to North-South dialogue, he maintained. [Text] [OW220840 Beijing XINHUA in English 0827 GMT 22 Oct 80]

YUGOSLAV WRITERS GROUP--Beijing, 19 Oct (XINHUA)--The Chinese Pen Society gave a tea party on 19 October in honor of a visiting Yugoslav writers' delegation. The Chinese and Yugoslav writers briefed each other on literary and art developments in their respective countries. Chen Huangmei, leading member of the Chinese Pen Society, and the leader of the Yugoslav writers' delegation spoke at the party, expressing the hope for more cultural exchanges between the two countries. [OW231031 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1429 GMT 19 Oct 80]

ROMANIAN, AUSTRALIAN DELEGATIONS--Xia Zhengnong, secretary of the Shanghai Municipal CCP Committee, on 19 October met and feted Romanian party workers visiting group headed by (Alexandaru Bugnalu), first secretary of a Romanian municipal communist party committee. Hu Zheyi [as printed] vice mayor of Shanghai, on 17 October met and feted Australian journalist delegation headed by (Johan Hall). [OW201113 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 19 Oct 80]

DANCERS IN YUGOSLAVIA--Belgrade, October 16 (XINHUA)--The China Nationalities Song and Dance Ensemble gave its premiere here this evening to the warm applause of the audience. Young artists from nine nationalities of China performed Tibetan, Mongolian, Li, Dai and Uygur songs and dances and music with different instruments of their own. The items vividly depicted the bravery and industry of the people of the minority nationalities and their patriotism. Young soprano Fang Ming, male soloist Jiang Xunzhi and Mongolian woman soloist Dedema were especially warmly applauded when they sang Yugoslav folk songs in the Yugoslav language. The Chinese ensemble led by famous Mongolian dancer Bovinbatu arrived here on October 14. During its three-week stay in the country, the ensemble will tour the republics of Serbia, Montenegro, Bosnia and Herzegovina and Croatia, and will give 13 performances altogether. [OW201113 Beijing XINHUA in English 0726 GMT 16 Oct 80]

BRAZILIAN MUSICIANS' PERFORMANCE--Beijing, October 19 (XINHUA)--The trio artists, comprising noted Brazilian pianist Arnaldo Cohen, violinist Cussy de Almeida, and cellist Peter Dauelsberg, presented a programme of European classics and modern Brazilian music to a Beijing audience at their premiere here this evening. This is the first time that musicians from Brazil have performed in China since the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries in 1974. Among the over 1,000 audience this evening were Chinese Minister of Culture Huang Zhen and Brazilian Ambassador to China Aluizio Napoleao and Mrs. Aluizio Napoleao who mounted the stage at the end of the performance and congratulated the Brazilian musicians. The trio arrived in Beijing on October 17 as guests of the Ministry of Culture. During their two weeks' performance tour of China they will give solo recitals in Beijing, Nanning and Kunming and two more trio concerts in Nanning and Kunming. [OW201113 Beijing XINHUA in English 1842 GMT 19 Oct 80 OW]

NEW ZEALAND MILITARY EXERCISE--Wellington, October 21 (XINHUA)--Warships and aircraft of the United States, Australia and New Zealand started a five-day joint exercise off New Zealand's northeast coast yesterday, it was reported here today. The exercise, code-named "Autex '80," is based on the hypothesis of an Anzus naval task force under submarine and air attacks as it sails through a hostile zone. The exercise involves eight surface vessels and one submarine. The United States is represented by

three destroyers, including the spruance-class "Oldendorf," the flagship of destroyer Squadron 21 of the U.S. Seventh Fleet. Australia has sent a submarine and two destroyers while New Zealand sent three frigates. The Australian submarine "Onslow," as well as New Zealand and Australian air force planes will simulate attacks from the "bad guys" on the allied naval task force, which will have live-firing practice in the Bay of Plenty, New Zealand, during the exercise. The American and Australian ships will visit some New Zealand ports after the exercise. [Text] [OW211548 Beijing XINHUA in English 1532 GMT 21 Oct 80]

EQUATORIAL GUINEA INDEPENDENCE DAY--Beijing, October 23 (XINHUA)--The 12th anniversary of the independence of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea was marked at a reception given by the Equatorial Guinean Embassy here this afternoon. Among the guests were Qian Xinzong, Chinese minister of public health; Gong Dafei, vice-minister of foreign affairs; Cheng Fei, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries; Mao Henian, vice-minister of power industry; Cheng Wang, vice-minister of communications; Luo Shuzhen, vice-minister of telecommunications; Zeng Delin, vice-minister of education; and Luo Shigao, vice-president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries. Diplomatic envoys of various countries to China were also present. [Text] [OW231302 Beijing XINHUA in English 1244 GMT 23 Oct 80]

SOVIET, CUBAN INTERFERENCE--Bogota, October 22 (XINHUA)--Colombian Defence Minister Luis Carlos Camacho said in a Senate debate yesterday that Colombian guerrillas are financed and trained by the Soviet Union and Cuba. The Colombian minister said that at least 749 Colombians had received guerrilla war training in Cuba. He named 17 of them. By doing this, the Soviet Union and Cuba created "disorder and subversion" in Colombia, he added. Financial aid to the guerrillas was given through the Prague-Paris-Bogota channel and in the name of scholarships granted by the Soviet Union's Lumumba University. [Text] [OW230832 Beijing XINHUA in English 0757 GMT 23 Oct 80]

POLISH OFFICIAL MEETS CARDINAL--Warsaw, October 22 (XINHUA)--Stanislaw Kania, first secretary of the Polish United Workers' Party, met with Roman Catholic Primate Cardinal Stefan Wyszynski here yesterday. They discussed matters of great importance for the internal peace and development of the country, says a PAP report today. "A unanimous view was expressed that constructive cooperation of the church with the state serves well the interests of the nation and therefore will be continued on behalf of the welfare and security of the Polish People's Republic." [Text] [OW230838 Beijing XINHUA in English 0759 GMT 23 Oct 80]

ISLAMIC LEADER ON IRAN, IRAQ--Islamabad, October 22 (XINHUA)--Iranian leaders have promised to study the proposal for the formation of a committee of six leaders of Islamic countries and convey their reply later, secretary-general of the Islamic conference Habib Chatti said today. Speaking to the press at the airport upon his arrival here this evening from Tehran, Chatti said that there had been definite improvement of atmosphere for talks in

Iran. His discussion with Iranian leaders was frank and in good spirit, he added. He told newsmen that Iranian leaders maintained that there could be no negotiations so long as the Iraqis were present on Iranian territory. "They want to find out if the proposal regarding the formation of the committee is compatible with their position," Chatti said. On Iraq's side, he said that Iraq had agreed in principle to the proposal on condition that their claims are guaranteed. Chatti said he would fly to Lahore tomorrow to report to President Ziaul Haq on the outcome of his visit. He also planned to leave for Jidda, Saudi Arabia. [Text] [OW230334 Beijing XINHUA in English 0215 GMT 23 Oct 80]

TWO JAILED FOR TAIWAN ATTEMPT--Beijing, Oct. 22 (AFP)--Two men have been jailed for trying to emigrate illegally to Taiwan from Hainan Island, the newspaper HAINAN RIBAO reported in an edition received here today. Li Hongyu and Xing Fuxian were sentenced to one year and six months imprisonment. Their first bid to emigrate in August 1979 was foiled when their boat ran into a storm and developed mechanical trouble. They were arrested last May when they made a second attempt with 11 other persons. Three of the latter received minor sentences of detention. [Text] [OW220501 Hong Kong AFP in English 0454 GMT 22 Oct 80]

DOCUMENTARY ON POLISH STRIKE--Warsaw, 16 Oct (XINHUA)--A news documentary recording Polish workers' strikes was recently shown at various movie theaters in Warsaw. The film was warmly welcomed by large audiences. Aside from recording the workers' strike that had spread throughout Poland last August, the documentary made by the Warsaw News Documentary Studio also recorded scenes of the Polish Government suppressing a Gdanek workers' strike in December 1970--Soviet-made tanks and armored cars patrolling the streets, army men and policemen in full battle gear throwing teargas grenades at unarmed workers on strike and aiming their guns at the masses in the streets. The film strongly contrasted the violent suppression of 1970 and the talks and negotiations in 1980. The audiences are profoundly impressed with this contrast. Since the documentary was shown, it has drawn large audiences in the capital of Poland. Many movie theaters draw larger audiences than usual. [Text] [OW200604 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1137 GMT 17 Oct 80]

HARBIN-HARVARD ACADEMIC EXCHANGES--Harbin Engineering College, Heilongjiang, has agreed on academic exchanges with Harvard University of the United States. Harvard agreed to give free short-term training courses to 10 teachers and high-level management personnel of the province each year. According to this agreement, three people have been sent to Harvard University this year. Harbin Engineering College also sent a delegation to the United States to inspect education work on 8 October. [SK170540 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 10 Oct 80]

CSO: 4005

PARTY AND STATE

STRUGGLE AGAINST EXPLOITING CLASS IDEOLOGY EMPHASIZED

Shenyang LILUN YU SHIJIAN [THEORY AND PRACTICE] in Chinese No 1, 1 Jan 80 pp 15-18

[Article by Li Zhun [2621 0402]: "A Talk on Ideological Class Struggle"]

[Text] How can we assess and what attitude should we take toward the ideological class struggle? This has become a subject of study by many comrades. Contained in this article are some of my initial views on this subject, which are presented in hopes of stimulating further discussion.

I

The theory of class struggle in the economic, political and ideological fields was first advanced by Engels, one of the co-founders of Marxism. In this connection, he pointed out: "The theoretical, political and economic aspects of struggle (against capitalists) began with the birth of the workers movement, and were carried out in coordination with one another and in a well-planned manner." ("Collection of Works by Marx and Engels," vol 18, p 566) A series of similar theses can also be found in works by Lenin and Comrade Mao Zedong. Nevertheless, what does "the ideological aspect of class struggle" really mean? What is its content and effect on society? I feel that these questions need to be straightened out and should be analyzed from the basic historical materialist standpoint in the following three ways:

First, basically, the so-called ruling class means a group capable of controlling the labor of another group. In scientific Marxist terms, class struggle refers to a struggle between two rival classes whose economic and political interests are diametrically opposed, or a struggle between exploiters and the exploited. Class struggle should not be interpreted as all forms of struggle and contradictions among all different groups or conflicts among the people of different shades. Although there are conflicts and contradictions between two different exploited and oppressed working classes--for example between the workers and peasants--such contradictions and conflicts, including the ideological struggle, do not stem from any fundamental clash of interests, and therefore should not be interpreted as a form of class struggle.

Second, it is man's social being that determines his thinking. The ideology of every class is determined and affected by its social status (primarily economic status). Class ideology often patterns after class status. Strictly speaking, the class struggle in the ideological field is only one aspect of class struggle

as a whole. Through such struggles, rival classes or their members will use their respective ideologies as weapons to defend their interests. The ideological aspect of class struggle will fade out in a society where the two rival classes with a fundamental clash of political and economic interests cease to exist. The existence of the ideological aspect of class struggle depends on whether the two contending sides involved in it are really in rival and irreconcilable positions. Materialists will never pick up a few isolated remarks on both sides of contention as a basis for starting an ideological aspect of class struggle.

It must be pointed out that in slave-owning and feudal societies, where the modes of production were limited and the means of mental labor were controlled by the exploiting classes, the exploited slaves and peasants had never been in any position to challenge the ideological system of the exploiting classes because they lacked spontaneity to organize themselves into an ideologically competitive force to be reckoned with, although they formed the majority of the population at that time. For this reason, the ideological aspect of class struggle was nonexistent in the minds of the exploited. The scientific ideological system that has been used by the proletariat as a spiritual weapon to combat the bourgeoisie and all other exploiting classes did not take shape until the birth of Karl Marx. At the core of the proletarian ideological system (Marxism) is authentic materialism or a form of totally disinterested collectivism which opposes any form of exploitation and oppression. At the heart of the ideological systems of the feudal landlord class and the bourgeoisie was the concept of the division of society into various classes, which regards the commoners as "beasts," and extreme egoism which regards everything as commodity. All exploiting classes, however, have at least one thing in common, that is, they all consider their exploitation and oppression of the majority justified. This form of ideological struggle takes place only between two rival classes with a fundamental clash of economic and political interests, (or between their members). Such struggle will never occur within a single class.

Third, during a protracted class struggle, some members of one class may be invariably affected by the ideology of another contending class. For this reason, it must set its ideology in competition with the ideology of another class or its influence. Should we regard this as part of the ideological aspect of class struggle? I feel that the two forms of struggle are related but should not be regarded as the same struggle. The reason is that the influence of the ideology of one class remains an influence that is not necessarily capable of converting members of another contending class. On the other hand, some members of one class are unlikely entirely to give up its ideology and become converters of the ideology of another contending class as long as they display no intention of radically changing their class stand. Furthermore, the ideological struggle between those elements of one class who are influenced by the ideology of another contending class and its staunch supporters should in no way be construed as a direct ideological struggle between two rival classes. As long as the two groups in the same class are not diametrically opposed to each other in terms of political and economic interests, their debate can be interpreted as a reflection of the ideological struggle in that same class. If the two forms of struggle are viewed as the same struggle, the so-called ideological aspect of class struggle will become a strife likely to go haywire. But only after the aforementioned wavering elements are determined to desert their class to another rival class after being exposed to the ideology of the latter can we call the ideological struggle between the infidels and staunch supporters of that class an ideological aspect of class struggle.

Lenin said: Socialism means annihilating classes. Since the founding of new China 30 years ago and especially since the establishment of the socialist system of public ownership over 20 years ago, not only have the classes of landlords and rich peasants been eliminated, but also capitalists as a class have ceased to exist in our country. This being the case, what is the content and characteristics of the current ideological class struggle in our country?

I feel that since the exploiters as a class have ceased to exist in our society, our current ideological class struggle, just like similar struggles that have taken place in the economic and political fields, is no longer a class struggle between the exploiters and the exploited but an ideological struggle between workers, peasants and intellectuals (part of the working class) on the one hand and remnants of the exploiting classes and new class enemies on the other. It can be called an unfinished business of the ideological aspect of class struggle under the new historical conditions or a special form of class struggle in the ideological field, which can be spelled out as follows:

First, it is an ideological struggle between workers, peasants and intellectuals dedicated to socialism on the one hand and a few unreformed landlords, rich peasants and remnants of the old exploiting classes on the other. Since the system of private ownership has been eliminated, these remnants of the old exploiting classes have never wanted to give up their class ideology. In addition, they have carried out various antisocialist economic and political activities, thus continuously placing them in a position hostile to that of the working class. The ideological struggle carried out by the broad masses against them can certainly be called a part of class struggle.

Second, it is an ideological struggle between socialist workers, peasants and intellectuals on the one hand and embezzlers, speculators and other new exploiters on the other. As new exploiters, these embezzlers and speculators still act and think in the same way as the members of the exploiting classes did in the old society. Certainly, the ideological struggle carried out against them by the broad masses is a class struggle in the ideological field.

Third, it is an ideological struggle between socialist workers, peasants and intellectuals on the one hand and saboteurs of social order and other criminals and degenerates on the other. Just as those elements who were found guilty of felonies can no longer be treated as ordinary criminals within the ranks of the proletariat and the working people, neither can the degenerates. They act and think in a way detrimental to the interests of the proletariat. In short, their political and economic interests directly contradict that of the proletariat and the working people. The ideological struggle carried out by the broad masses against them undoubtedly takes the form of class struggle.

Fourth, it is an ideological struggle between socialist workers, peasants and intellectuals on the one hand and a few counterrevolutionaries (including some remnants of the "gang of four") and enemy agents on the other. Enemy agents from the enemy camps, and counterrevolutionaries (no matter whether they are old or new) are vicious class enemies. They often use the reactionary ideologies of the exploiting classes to instigate the people to create public opinions to serve

their counterrevolutionary aim of subverting our country and overthrowing the socialist system. The ideological struggle waged by the broad masses against them has developed into a sharp class struggle in the ideological field.

In short, the objective existence of various class enemies in our society justifies the necessity of carrying out the current class struggle in the ideological field. Facts remind us that it is only class enemies who dare to take a radical position against the proletariat and the working people, openly defend the ideologies of the exploiting classes and wage ideological struggle against the proletariat. The focus of the struggle is over whether to preserve and develop or destroy and overthrow the socialist system aimed at eliminating the vestiges of exploitation and serving the basic political and economic interests of the proletariat and the working people. This ideological form of class struggle will automatically die out as soon as class enemies cease to exist, along with the basic contradictions between ourselves and class enemies in the political and economic fields. An assessment of the activities of the class enemies that still exist in our country, and class struggles at home and abroad reveals that the influence of the ideologies of the exploiting classes over the people, including the working class, will exist for a long time to come. Among them are the ideology of exploitation of man by man, the concepts of the division of society into various classes originating from feudalism, autocratic ideas, and extreme bourgeois egoism. For this reason, a protracted struggle is anticipated between the proletarian ideology and the influence of the ideologies of the exploiting classes. As I have mentioned earlier, it is more scientific and realistic to call this form of struggle a reflection of ideological class struggle among the people and members of the proletariat rather than a direct struggle between the proletarian ideology and the ideologies of the landlord and capitalist classes. At the same time, it must be further pointed out: judging from the current domestic situation, a variety of backward non-proletarian ideas still exist among the people, including members of the proletariat. But their emergence cannot be attributed to the influence of the ideologies of the exploiting classes. Nor do they reflect the ideological class struggle among the people. At this point, I must also point out that every specific problem must be analyzed in concrete terms. For example, bureaucracy and the idea of using executive power to control everything have been described by some comrades as a reflection of the resurging influence of the feudal landlord class. As an individual, I do not agree with this observation. As a matter of fact, the idea of using executive power to control everything resulted from the feudal system of production or small-scale peasant economy on which the feudal system of production was built. Just as Marx once pointed out: "Because small-scale peasant economies were geographically isolated from one another, their respective representatives were also their masters and supreme power holders or unrestricted government authorities. In the final analysis, the political influence of the small-scale peasant economy could become an executive power which could be used to control the society." ("Selected Works of Marx and Engels" vol 1, p 693). Today, some people in our midst still like to exercise their leadership by dictating orders to their subordinates, and to use power that is delegated to them to serve their private interests. This conduct of public affairs reminds the people that the influence of the old small-scale peasant economy remains deeply rooted in our country. There are many other comrades who mistake the "me first" idea for the bourgeois ideology. They must understand that no classes except for the proletariat can produce that disinterested form of collectivism; the "me first" idea is not only popular with the small peasants,

but also with small handicraft producers and small venders (who belong to the petty bourgeoisie); the backward "me first" idea that exists among the people should be listed as part of the traditional petty-bourgeois ideology; only unscrupulousness and extreme egoism embody the influence of the bourgeois ideology. Undeniably, we must uphold the proletarian ideology and struggle against the petty-bourgeois ideology and the influence of the small peasant economy. But this form of struggle has nothing in common with the ideological struggle between the proletariat and various class enemies.

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The question of how to carry out the class struggle in the ideological field that has come in the wake of the establishment of the socialist system of public ownership is not only a theoretical but also a practical problem. We must conscientiously sum up rich experiences we have accumulated in this field over the past 20 years or more and draw lessons from them. Since the limited space allowed to me by this journal has prevented me from reviewing such experiences and lessons in detail, I can only discuss this problem on a selective basis.

First, it is necessary to apply Marxism to assess the general trend of ideological class struggle that has taken place since the establishment of the socialist system of public ownership. Since the establishment of the socialist system of public ownership in our country, and since the exploiters as a class have been eliminated, the ideological class struggle as part of the class struggle should no longer take the old form of large-scale struggle. Although a hot debate over many problems cannot be avoided in the future, all signs indicate a toning down rather than an escalation of the class struggle in the ideological field. But for a long time, many comrades have predicted that after the system of private ownership is eliminated, the ideologies of the exploiting classes will grow in strength and the class struggle in the ideological field will become sharper and sharper, thus clearing the way for a large-scale class struggle. This view is not in conformity with the basic materialist principle. Facts powerfully prove that if this idea is adopted and put into practice, it will certainly lead to the escalation of class struggle, providing careerists and conspirators with an opportunity to stage a comeback. As everyone knows, it was precisely this idea that once inspired Lin Biao and the "gang of four" to concoct an ultraleft line along with a reactionary formula "from democrats to capitalists." Their aim was to divide the people into various classes according to their "ideological standards," to condemn anyone with a slip of the tongue as "class enemy" and to bring catastrophe upon our country. Inspired by this painful lesson, we must do everything right in the future. No matter what happens in the days to come, we must never forget the basic materialist viewpoint that with the system of private ownership dying out and the system of public ownership gaining strength, class antagonism will certainly give ground to public interests and the class struggle in the ideological field will gradually be tapering off. Only by bearing this general trend in mind can we achieve a clarity of thought.

Second, we must distinguish the ideological system of the exploiting classes and its influence from the popular backward ideas. In real life, there are generally three forms of struggle, notably ideological class struggle between socialist workers, peasants and intellectuals on the one hand, and various class enemies on the other, struggle between the proletarian ideology and the influence of the ideology of the exploiting classes over the people, and struggle between the

advanced and backward ideas among the people. These three forms of struggle are closely related and interconnected. For this reason, we must clearly define the three forms of struggle and adopt a different attitude toward the ideological struggle of different nature. Only in this way can we handle every problem properly. Facts show that if the three forms of struggle are not clearly defined, we may mistake the popular backward ideas for the ideological system of the exploiting classes or its influence and may lend credence to the proposal for the exercise of the "ideological dictatorship" over the people (whose damage to the nation has been well known to all), and to the argument that why can't we adopt the "left" logic to exercise the "dictatorship" over the followers of the ideological system of the exploiting classes which is aimed at protecting the interests of the class enemies and which is diametrically opposed to the proletarian ideological system? Nevertheless, it must be pointed out that when Lin Biao and the "gang of four" were in power, the real target of their so-called "ideological dictatorship" was not the ideological system of the exploiting classes but that of the proletariat. At present, we must strictly distinguish the ideological system of the exploiting classes and its influence from the backward ideas among the people and clearly declare that the ideological system of the exploiting classes has no chance to stage a comeback, although it still makes its influence felt among the people. As long as we can do this, careerists and conspirators will absolutely have no chance for exercising the "ideological dictatorship" over the people. Nor can they change the target of the "ideological dictatorship." We must attach great importance to this matter.

Another problem is that we must rapidly develop the productive forces in order to create a better material condition for triumphantly carrying out the class struggle in the ideological field. The existence of classes is determined by the development of production while the class struggle in the ideological field is a process that can be affected by the level of the development of productive forces. Over 20 years of practical experience tell us that the ideological struggle against class enemies will not triumph unless we give first priority to the development of productive forces instead of the ideological struggle, following the establishment of the system of public ownership in our country. It is a well-known fact that failure in production and the existence of poverty will provide class enemies with an opportunity to spread the ideologies of the exploiting classes and will induce some people to become new exploiters, and to break and violate the law; feudal superstition, autocratic ideas, bourgeois laissez-faire tendencies and extreme egoism will become widespread and will prevail over the proletarian ideology wherever production fails and the masses lose their sense of security in terms of economic well-being. Is this fact clear enough to all? Lenin said: socialism must demonstrate its superiority over capitalism by bringing greater labor productivity to the world. Stalin said: the aim of socialism is to eliminate poverty. Only by greatly increasing the labor productivity and by improving the material well-being of the masses can we induce more and more people to spontaneously follow the socialist road, uphold Marxism and prevent class enemies from preaching and spreading the ideologies of the exploiting classes. In short, efforts must be made to promote the modernization program with the aim of creating greater material wealth for the proletariat to take a giant step forward in defeating the ideological system of the exploiting classes and its influence on the people.

PARTY AND STATE

LEADERSHIP CHANGES TO TAKE PLACE IN GUANGDONG

HK240246 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 24 Oct 80 p 10

[Text] The incumbent governor of Guangdong, Mr Xi Zhongxun, and the mayor of Canton, Mr Yang Shangkun, will shortly be transferred to Peking to assume new responsibilities in the capital, it was reliably learned yesterday.

Both have been elected vice chairmen of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress while 72-year-old Mr Yang is the Standing Committee's new secretary general.

There is as yet no official word on who their successors will be. However, there has been much speculation that Mr Xi will be succeeded in one of his concurrent post as provincial party first secretary by the incumbent party chief of Liaoning, Mr Ren Zhongyi.

Mr Ren may also hold Mr Xi's other concurrent post of first political commissar of the Canton Military Region while a government minister may be transferred to head the provincial government.

Mr Yang also holds other posts, including vice governorship of the province and first secretary of the Canton municipal party committee.

Although he is generally referred to as Canton mayor, the official title remains the chairman of the Canton Revolutionary Committee, a legacy of the Cultural Revolution.

The municipal people's congress has yet to be held and the municipal people's government remains to be organised, under which the new mayor will be named.

Preparations are also actively underway for the holding of provincial party congress when a reorganisation of the party committee is expected to take place.

Other similar meetings are expected to take place at the municipal, prefectural and county levels both for a restructuring of the party organisations at these levels and to elect delegates to the coming 12th national party congress later this year or early next year.

Earlier this year, there were talks of appointing the eldest son of Marshal Ye Jianying, 52-year-old Mr Ye Xuanping, either to be the Guangdong governor or the mayor of Canton. However, recent inquiries in the provincial capital indicated that a decision has yet to be made on the choice.

It is believed that Marshal Ye, who is a vice chairman of the party and chairman of the National People's Congress, has opposed his son's appointment.

Mr Ren is an experienced party and administrative official who spent most of his career in the northeast since the people's republic was founded. He was purged during the Cultural Revolution, and returned to his posts after the "gang of four" was arrested.

Together with Prime Minister Zhao Ziyang and senior vice premier Wan Li, Mr Ren played an important role in the ideological contest with the "whateverism" faction two years ago when he championed the concept that "practice is the sole criterion in examining truth." A battle that ended with the resounding defeat of the "whateverism" faction.

Mr Ren's appointment to preside over party matters in Guangdong indicates the importance the party centre places on the southern province.

Meanwhile, the Japanese JIJI Press reported that Wan Li, an agricultural expert, has taken over as the executive vice premier, a post once held by Vice Chairman Deng Xiaoping, and recently by Mr Zhao.

CSO: 4005

PARTY AND STATE

TRAIN OUTSTANDING YOUNG, MIDDLE-AGE CADRES

Nanjing XINHUA RIBAO in Chinese 13 Jul 80 p 1

[Article: "Vigorously Grasp the Work of Training Good Cadres"]

[Text] In order to confidently increase the level of education and professional knowledge among cadres, the [Jiangsu] Provincial Party Committee has decided that, starting this year, it will entrust to a number of institutions of higher learning the establishment of classes for cadres. These classes will specialize in training outstanding young and middle-age cadres. This will be an important measure in training and bringing up people of ability.

At present, one prominent question exists in our leading groups and cadre teams. That is, the educational level is on the low side and there are too few persons who possess professional knowledge. This is not suitable to the needs of modernized construction in socialism. If this type of situation is not changed, it will undoubtedly affect the course of the four modernizations and will adversely affect our cause.

"It takes 10 years to grow a tree, but 100 to rear a person." With regard to the strategic question concerning the training of cadres--a question which has bearing upon the overall situation of the four modernizations--we comrade leaders at all levels must possess vision, act decisively, and grasp things early and quickly. Only if we work hard from the beginning will we be able to quickly develop people of ability. During the 1950's, several of our cadres were selected to be sent to institutions of higher learning for advanced study. Now they are all considered expert leaders on all fronts. This is a successful experience. We should proceed from the overall situation, with an eye to the future, and be willing to send our outstanding middle-age and young cadres for study.

If we wish to carry out the training of cadres, party committees at all levels should earnestly strengthen their leadership and conduct overall planning. Aside from support for in-service study, we must also adopt all types of ways to fully utilize educational fronts presently in existence, such as planned organization of cadres going to party schools on all levels, cadre training schools, all types of middle-level vocational schools, all types of part-time universities, correspondence schools, and college TV to engage in study. We must adopt effective measures to bring about a new upsurge of cadre training on a large scale and allow everyone to study diligently so as to help the four modernizations and advance toward scientific education. We firmly believe that within a few years, through the joint efforts of the entire party, the scientific educational levels of the vast number of cadres will have shown a significant increase and the situation of the cadres will have changed greatly.

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CSO: 4005

PARTY AND STATE

NINE JIANGSU INSTITUTES GIVEN TASK OF TRAINING CADRES

Nanjing XINHUA RIBAO in Chinese 13 Jul 80 p 1

[Article: "Train Outstanding Young and Middle-Aged Cadres"]

[Text] Beginning this year, the Provincial Party Committee has entrusted to Nanjing University, the Nanjing Industrial Institute, the Nanjing Chemical Industry Institute, the Suzhou Silk Industry Institute, the Yangzhou Industrial Training School, the Zhenjiang Agricultural Machinery Institute, the Huadong Water Conservation Institute, the Nanjing Agriculture Institute, and the Jiangsu Agriculture Institute--the above nine institutions of higher learning--the task of setting up classes for cadres. The purpose of the classes is to conduct comparatively systematic professional training for a number of young and middle-age cadres and to raise their educational level. These cadre classes will be run continuously in the future according to plan.

The fields to be offered by the nine institutions of higher learning are: economic management, radio technology, chemical engineering, textiles (silk cloth), industrial management, machinery manufacturing, agricultural machinery management, water conservation, agricultural economics, agriculture, and other subjects. A total of 300 students have been enrolled.

The concerned institutions of higher learning all enthusiastically support the Provincial Party Committee's entrusting them with the task of running these classes. They feel that these classes will meet the needs of the four modernizations and will be an important strategic measure in reforming the makeup of cadres, and they have indicated that they are resolved to do a good job. Leading cadres from higher institutions of learning have had personal discussions with responsible leaders from the educational administration, logistics departments, and concerned teaching and research sections and have conducted a specific study of ways to implement the above program. Under the promise of not affecting the nation's enrollment plans, they have enthusiastically tapped latent potential, overcome the problems of finding qualified teachers, dormitories, and other difficulties, and have made preparations so that the classes for the second half of the year may start on time. Concerning the problem of how to adopt teaching plans to the special needs of the cadres, comrades from the provincial education bureau and higher institutions have repeatedly conducted studies and have decided, through mutual consultation, that in setting up specialized fields of training and in planning the content of instruction, importance must be attached to the management aspects of specialized fields, doing all that is possible to strengthen

adaptability and to widen the range of knowledge. The Nanjing Chemical Industry Institute, in order to improve teaching of cadre classes, has specially interviewed several older comrades who previously enrolled in the above-mentioned schools as cadre students during the 1950's, and has sought their opinions concerning the raising of the quality of education. In view of the fact that the cadres had been away from a learning environment for a long period and were rusty in math, physics and chemistry, all of the concerned institutions prepared, after school began, to first have tutoring in basic courses available, or to combine it with professional education. They adopted a method of starting at a low level and progressing slowly with a longer period of time in order to solve this contradiction. At present, Nanjing University, the Nanjing Industrial Institute, and the Zhenjiang Agricultural Machinery Institute have already formulated teaching plans. The remaining institutions are now in the process of working out their plans. Concerning the students' management work, some schools are preparing to provide full-time assistants and the necessary administrative cadres in order to reduce the administrative work of students in the cadre classes. At present, the preparatory work of starting cadre classes in schools is already more or less completed.

In choosing the students for study in higher institutions, the Provincial Party Committee required that all students must have a correct ideological and political line, be honest and upright in their ways, be full of vigor, be willing to study intensively, have practical experience and organizational ability, be under the age of 40, be in good health, and be a high school graduate or have an equivalent educational level. All local and municipal party committees and provincial party units are attaching great importance to the selection of students, and they have all organized special strengths, supported the terms, and painstakingly chosen students. In addition, they have selected two students for every opening and have submitted a student list to higher authorities. The great majority of students who were chosen are responsible personnel from communes and basic-level factories and mines. Some are key leaders from organizations above the county level, and their average age is around 35.

In the first part of August, the province will assign Nanjing, Suzhou, and four other areas as testing districts, in order to carry out educational testing. Afterward, excellent students will be chosen for enrollment, based on political, educational and other considerations. Presently, all areas are in the process of organizing students to review and prepare for tests. Nanjing, Suzhou, Changzhou, Yangzhou, and other localities and municipalities are also inviting experienced middle school teachers to coach these students.

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CSO: 4005

PARTY AND STATE

LEFTIST INFLUENCE ON LITERATURE, ART ATTACKED

Wuhan CHANGJIANG WENYI [CHANGJIANG LITERATURE AND ART] in Chinese No 7, 25 Jul 80
pp 9-11

[Article by Tang Ming [0781 2494]: "Literature and Art Must Not Be Restricted by Leftist Interference"]

[Text] During the last 3 years, in literary and artistic creations, we have made breakthroughs in numerous prohibited areas and many excellent pieces have appeared which have been enthusiastically welcomed by the masses. This type of vitality in the literary and artistic world is becoming brisker by the day and is unprecedented since liberation. Yet, in the last 3 years the promotion of a thriving literature and art to serve the people and to serve socialism has often been ignored. The policy of letting a hundred flowers blossom and a hundred schools of thought contend has often been censured and in its implementation it has met with a good deal of resistance. This is a problem worthy of our study and attention.

Resistance to our advances comes mainly from the leftists. Because the literary and art world had been under the poison of ultraleftist ideology for a long time, prohibited areas became numerous for creations, and in criticism, the enemy and ourselves were not separated. This caused many people to become accustomed to handling problems in literature and art according to the will of senior officials and administrative orders. These long time ultraleftist influences can be said to be very deep and firm and even after several sessions of criticism they cannot by any means be eliminated. A very small minority of remaining "gang of four" forces, as always taking pleasure in the misfortunes of others, keep a close watch on trends in the literary and art world. They do not hope for the flourishing of creations in literature and art but wait for us to make mistakes and have flaws and long for the complete failure of the double-hundred policy so as to prove that they are correct. Then, they will be able to restore prohibited areas and order people about. These conditions further explain that the ultraleftist poison cannot be underestimated in the literary and art world.

These interferences coming from the left are sharply revealed in the separation or the tendency in literature and art to serve the people and serve socialism from the double hundred policy. On the one hand, this disregards and negates the socialist direction of literature and art. On the other hand, it also isolates the double-hundred policy and misrepresents it as a thing that is classless, without ideological and political inclinations and that can be used by all classes. It is an extremely unsafe policy and if we are not careful it can lean toward the capitalist class. Because of this, they use various excuses to personally interfere:

For example, the four basic principles are the basic standpoint we have maintained over a long period of time. Yet, there are still people who oppose it to the double-hundred policy and say such things as "now we talk of the four upholds, we are unable to 'let go' again so we should 'accept'." In a discussion of "accepting," the voices censuring the double-hundred policy will be very loud.

There is also the view of commanding the double-hundred policy by "fostering proletarian ideology and eliminating bourgeois ideology" and raising "the struggle to continually pay attention to utilizing this policy to develop 'the fostering of proletarian ideology and the elimination of bourgeois ideology'" and only in this way "can we not lose direction when implementing the double-hundred policy." Whether or not the "fostering of proletarian ideology and the elimination of bourgeois ideology" can replace the socialist direction of literature and art is a question that needs continued discussion and study. Here, we should explain that firstly, literature and art have class character and also possesses its own special characteristics and patterns. This is reflected in the special characteristics and patterns of the creative works, which existed and developed long before the appearance of the capitalist and proletarian classes. After the dying out of classes in the future, as long as there is literature and art, they will still exist. This explains that there is a difference between the class nature of socialist literature and art and its own special characteristics and patterns. In the same way, the struggle between the proletarian and capitalist classes cannot be the same as the question of right and wrong of literature and art itself. The former cannot replace the function of the latter. Secondly, although the controversies and the disputes of the literature and art field includes the struggle of the two classes, yet it is not its total content. If the questions of form, style and schools could be freely discussed and freely compete all would be the site of "endless" class struggle and be completely brought into the proletarian struggle against the capitalist class. That is actually equivalent to abolishing free discussion and contention. Thirdly, when one part has mistakes, and goes so far as to be a seriously flawed work, if the reason arises from the author's understanding, it cannot be viewed as a manifestation of class struggle and it is not beneficial to use class struggle to handle it. It is necessary to put an end to the former malpractice of using class struggle to handle literature and art problems. It has been practically proven that that type of method can never deal heavy blows to the capitalist class or can never deal blows to it at all, but can only wrongly drag out ones own comrades to be ruthlessly criticized and struggled against, and lower the stick so that many will be "destroyed." Therefore, in bringing forth this problem, I feel that if the "using of the class struggle as the guiding principle" is continued, the double-hundred policy will exist in name only.

Another view is that we must think of implementing the double-hundred policy by "placing the task before us" and "drawing a clear boundary line with bourgeois liberalization." Our socialist literature and art must naturally clearly distinguished from bourgeois liberalization. The problem is that in the present situation in literature and art of "placing the task before us" we must clearly define what belongs to bourgeois liberalization or else who will do the demarcating! ["HUA" 553--"transformation"] is change which shows a certain quantity of something transforming into a certain type of quality. Does the present literary and artistic world already have a certain quantity or "transformation" forming capitalist class things? If it does, we must certainly distinguish it clearly and if we

cannot find these "transforming" things, should this policy be implemented? In view of the numerous past criticisms of bourgeois liberalization by the literary and art world and the nonexistence of authors and works with who suffer from the corrosive and degenerative influence of the capitalist class, the bitter lessons of those who "transformed" to the side of the capitalist class by means of a rod cannot be forgotten. Because of this, we should use reality as the starting point and seek truth from the facts on this question of demarcation. We cannot draw circles out of thin air and obstruct the pace of advance.

The ideological feeling of a small minority of works that have appeared are not sound enough and their sentiment is gloomy. They even go as far as to depict the vulgar and the effect on society is naturally bad. We should conscientiously deal with the problems that exist in these works, use the double-hundred policy to handle them correctly; using the method of free discussions and contention, carry out analysis, criticism and assistance and give them enthusiastic guidance. If the result of people criticizing certain works is bad, this is completely correct. Workers in literature and art should use a high sense of responsibility to seriously and conscientiously consider the effects of their own works on society and try harder to offer the best spiritual food to the people. Yet, there are people who grasp a hold on certain questions and do not let go to the point of exaggerating, seeing the nonessentials as the essentials and the part as the whole. Certain unstable factors and crimes in society are also blamed on literature and art to the point of considering them to be disastrous effects created by the implementation of the double-hundred policy. This type of behavior is obviously wrong.

Some comrades are full of worries about the double-hundred policy, are apprehensive about opening the flood gates and not being able to draw in, fear the appearance of differing views, fear they might make wrong comments and fear coming out with bad works. Because of this, they suggested that we enlarge the insurance coefficient of works, require works to take praise as their main principle and to only write about new people, new matters and new practices, and even make praise or exposure as the criteria for accepting or rejecting a work. They took a negative attitude toward works that touched upon negative and gloomy aspects. This type of mental condition of fearing this and fearing that is also not advantageous to the implementation of the double-hundred policy.

There are also some people who feel that the double-hundred policy is unreliable and not trustworthy. As a result, they often pay attention to the direction of the wind, try to find out the climate, try to find out leadership intentions, chime in and curry favor, turn their boats according to the wind and cast aside formal decisions of the Party Central Committee and do things based on hearsay. They sometimes want to "let go" and sometimes want to "accept." They can even praise as good the same work but as soon as events change they let out with a flood of curses. This type of vacillating, unsteady and changeable behavior is really a bit like the actions of many opportunistic scholars. In this type of troubled situation where hearsay has a market, some people often grasp a few words to suit their own intentions and add inflammatory details, exaggerate their works and indulge in unbridled propaganda so as to disturb and confuse the public. They even stir up trouble and create a "little climate." This kind of evil work style runs totally counter to the party's ideological line and also shows a lack of faith in the party's direction and policies.

The lack of understanding, inadequate faith and opposing behavior towards the double-hundred policy mentioned above has these common points: to negate the double-hundred policy is to resolutely adhere to serving the people and to serving socialism but not to see this policy as a firm class policy of the proletariat, a basic long-term policy to develop the socialist literature and art, and a scientific policy that is formulated according to the law of the unity of opposites. The dialectical materialist world view first and foremost demands that we see the objective world as a material world that constantly develops through the movement of self-contradiction. Our methodology then is to use this type of world view to observe things, analyze problems and guide work. The law of the unity of opposites is the essence and core of dialectical materialism and is also the powerful ideological weapon used by the proletariat for understanding the world and transforming the world. The double-hundred policy is the concrete application of this basic law to ideology and culture. Because new and old, correct and wrong all have the relationship of unity of opposites, they depend on each other for existence, exist through comparison with each other and develop through mutual struggle. Any correct thing always develops by struggling with a wrong thing. Marxism also develops by struggling with non-Marxism and anti-Marxism. Moreover, only after struggle can a thing develop. It is just as Comrade Mao Zedong said: "This type of struggle can never be finished. This is the law of the development of truth and naturally is the law of the development of Marxism." Because of this, the double-hundred policy is essentially the struggle of developing opposites and is a policy that helps objects to move in a direction that benefits socialism. If we fear exposing contradictions and fear struggling with wrong and negative things, this is also equivalent to stripping the double-hundred policy of its essence. This is not helping contradictions to transform themselves through struggle for the benefit of socialism, but retreating in defeat in the face of wrong and antagonistic things, compromising and getting along, and allowing them to spread unchecked. The problem is that some people use this type of compromising attitude of evading the struggle of contradictions to censure the double-hundred policy. Isn't such "letting off" and giving the green light to wrong things completely ridiculous?

Wrong and even opposite things exist objectively and since they exist, they seek an opportunity to manifest themselves. In the process of implementing the double-hundred policy, letting out many wrong things should be viewed as a normal phenomenon. It is not a problem for us to fear but of how to more conscientiously apply the double-hundred policy, to firmly grasp the driving power of the struggle and to enthusiastically and effectively struggle with them. This demands that, on the one hand, we let go. Resolutely letting go includes letting go of certain wrong things. On the other hand, it demands that we struggle, and resolute struggle naturally requires struggle with those wrong, harmful things. If we only let go and don't struggle we will certainly help wrong things to spread unchecked and bring about the danger of bourgeois liberalization. By both letting go and struggling and enthusiastically guiding the great masses to participate in this type of struggle we bring the people into contact with the wrong and negative things. By having discussion and criticism, recognizing their nature and harm, and undergoing training, we can raise ideological consciousness and strengthen immunity to these wrong and negative things. This is effectively transforming disadvantages into advantages and is the dialectical method of the mutual relationship of the correct and wrong. Furthermore, by implementing the double-hundred policy, enthusiastically supporting the growth of new objects and weakening and

speeding up the elimination of old objects, we constantly develop and expand the strength of socialism and strengthen and consolidate the leading position of Marxism in the areas of ideology and culture. This causes the proletariat to vanquish the capitalist class and the thinking of all exploiting classes in the realm of ideology. At the same time, this will necessarily greatly advance the flourishing of socialist literature and art, further help the broad masses of literary and art workers to establish the Marxist world outlook and completely arouse our enthusiasm and creativity to serve the people and serve socialism.

The ideological and political line of the Party Central Committee is firm and unshakable and its determination to implement the double-hundred policy is unswerving. At present, it can be said that the outcome is a foregone conclusion and each of our literary and art figures must believe in the party line and the resolution of the Central Committee, uphold the four basic principles, eliminate misgivings and follow the party's direction and policies on literature and art so as to quickly forge ahead. Because we necessarily will encounter new problems, new difficulties, interference and obstruction when forging ahead, we should be completely prepared mentally and must face up to the test of struggle. Yet, no matter how much difficulty and how many setbacks we encounter, under no circumstances can we retreat one step. Because we use fighting troops armed with Marxism and Mao Zedong thought we should clearly place ourselves in an offensive position and enthusiastically praise new people and new things that benefit socialism, benefit the people and benefit the four modernizations. We must also dare to criticize those old things, bureaucracy, the "special privilege" mentality, anarchism, extreme egoism and all things that run counter to socialism. We should have the courage to touch on the dark and negative side of real life and we have the power to force them to change for the good and transform the negative elements into positive elements. This accords with the interests of the party and the people and is loyal to socialist work. It is also where the force of revolutionary literature and art propelling socialist history forward lies.

The double-hundred policy reflects the world view and methodology of the proletariat and we should earnestly study and consciously increase our use of it. Its socialist orientation is firm and unshakable and its fighting power cannot be discredited. By penetrating through the shortsighted ridicule and the various accusations imposed on the double-hundred policy, we can see its strong vitality. It is just like a gentle breeze and mild rain urging on spring and urging fresh flowers to compete in a riot of colors throughout the vast lands of the motherland.

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PARTY AND STATE

BRIEFS

GUANGXI MINORITY NATIONALITY CADRES--Guangxi region now has some 170,000 minority nationality cadres, 5.8 times more than in the preliminary period of liberation. Of these, some 18,000 have been promoted to leadership posts at all levels, accounting for 24.7 percent of the number of cadres at the same level. Some 52.4 percent of the secretaries of 32 county and municipal CCP committees are minority nationality cadres. [Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 5 Oct 80 HK]

ZHUHAI PUBLIC TRIAL--The Zhuhai Municipal Intermediate People's Court held a public trial on 6 October and sentenced (Zhang Xuxian) of the Zhuhai Municipal Aquatic Products Purchase and Supply Company to life imprisonment for practicing corruption. (Zhang) had obtained 220,000 yuan by deception during his service in the Aquatic Products Purchase and Supply Company as a cashier. [Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 1120 GMT 7 Oct 80 HK]

GUANGXI CHEMICAL INDUSTRY--Between January and August this year, the Guangxi chemical industrial front fulfilled 74.92 percent of the chemical industry quota for 1980 and earned profits of 13.36 million yuan. [Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 3 Oct 80 HK]

SHANGHAI TEA PARTY--Shanghai, 17 Oct (XINHUA)--The double ninth festival--the 9th day of the 9th lunar month in China--falls on 17 October. On this day, more than 30 former Kuomintang military and government personnel in Shanghai as well as Taiwan Kuomintang military and government personnel's relatives in Shanghai happily came to the Shanghai mansion (formerly known as the Broadway mansion) by the Huangpujiang River and held the double ninth festival tea party. The tea party was presided over by Zhao Zukang, Shanghai municipal vice mayor, chairman of the Shanghai municipal committee of the Kuomintang Revolutionary Committee and former acting Shanghai mayor of the Kuomintang. Zhang Xiuling, sister of Zhang Qiyang, member of the Taiwan Kuomintang Central Committee Standing Committee, and Sun Mingjiu, councillor of the Shanghai municipal people's government office of councillor and former garrison battalion commander under General Zhang Xueliang, spoke. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1705 GMT 17 Oct 80 OW]

XIZANG VISITING DELEGATION--After attending the national day celebrations in Beijing and visiting various parts of northeast China, a 44-member delegation formed by minority nationalities in Xizang Autonomous Region arrived in Nanjing Municipality on 15 October by train. Returning on the same train was the national minority delegation of Jiangsu Province to the national day celebrations in Beijing. The delegation from Xizang will also visit Changzhou, Wuxi and Yangzhou cities. The delegation's visit will definitely play an effective role in strengthening the unity among various nationalities, promoting the friendship between the people of Xizang and Jiangsu, and exchanging experience on industrial and agricultural production. (Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 15 Oct 80 OW)

CSO: 4005

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY

'BA YI RADIO' URGES ZHANG AIPING TO OPPOSE 'ERRONEOUS LINE'

OW190515 Ba Yi Radio (Clandestine) in Mandarin to China 1400 GMT 18 Oct 80

[Text] It was quite unusual that Comrade Xu Xiangqian was relieved from his vice premiership. In the past, our country's defense minister was also a vice premier. Serving concurrently as vice premier, a defense minister possessed great power. Why was Xu Xiangqian relieved from his post as vice premier and his power reduced? A large number of commanders and fighters in our army have raised different opinions over this question.

Although Comrade Zhang Aiping has been appointed vice premier, he has yet to independently handle any question related to his position and exercise his power as a vice premier. Comrade Deng Xiaoping has resigned from his vice premiership and retained only the position of vice chairman of the party, but his patriarchal style has remained unchanged, continuing to exert pressure on the army and the government and repeatedly interfering with Vice Premier Zhang Aiping's work. Undoubtedly, Deng Xiaoping's actions are aimed at undermining the position of the army leaders, weakening their power and obstructing their participation in discussion and deciding on important national political and economic questions.

Comrade Deng Xiaoping's assertion that the army should return to the barracks and engage only in military training and should not interfere in political and economic affairs is completely erroneous. His criticism of the army's interference in party and government work during the Cultural Revolution is also unfair. The army's involvement with the Cultural Revolution and its interference in the party and government was carried out in accordance with the instruction from the chairman of the Military Commission of the CCP Central Committee. Therefore, the responsibility should rest upon the "great commander" and should not be diverted to cadres at all levels in the army. It is absolutely impermissible to take revenge on the army leaders and corrupt their prestige in order to give vent to personal spite.

As the people's public servants, representatives of the army have the right to present their opinions on party and government work and safeguard the people's interests. Particularly senior leading comrades assuming important posts should be given the opportunity to take part in studying and solving important national political and economic questions. We earnestly hope that as a vice premier, Comrade Zhang Aiping will actively and firmly exercise his power and use his position in the party and the army in order to serve our party, our army and the people of our motherland.

All the army commanders and fighters firmly believe that with his qualifications, service record, ability and moral character, Comrade Zhang Aiping will be fully competent in his job as vice premier. The whole party, the whole army and the people of the whole country still clearly remember that Comrade Zhang Aiping was an old comrade in arms of Comrade Peng Dehuai. During the 1959 Lushan conference, Comrade Zhang Aiping, together with Comrades Zhang Wentian, Huang Kechang and (Zhu Shouzhou), resolutely supported Chief of General Staff Peng's heroic struggle against the erroneous line. The whole party, whole army and people of the whole country highly evaluated Comrade Zhang Aiping's daring spirit in disregarding his personal safety and detested the "gang of four" and (?their followers) who had persecuted Comrade Zhang Aiping for a long time because of his daring spirit.

Now the people hope that Comrade Zhang Aiping will inherit and carry forward the heroic spirit of Chief of General Staff Peng in daring to safeguard the people's freedom and the vital interests of the country and people. It is hoped that Comrade Zhang Aiping will live up to the expectation, trust and support of the whole party, whole army and people of the whole country and, following the example of esteemed and beloved Chief of General Staff Peng, dare to wage a tit for tat struggle against erroneous lines and policies. We must bear in mind a motto of Comrade Peng Dehuai: If one is afraid to die, he should not become a communist. Even a person (?as old as I am) should dare to make criticism.

CSO: 4005

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY

'BA YI RADIO' COMMENTS ON OUTDATED MILITARY EQUIPMENT

OW210354 Ba Yi Radio (Clandestine) in Mandarin to China 1400 GMT 20 Oct 80

[Text] Judging from a study and discussion of the documents of the third session of the NPC, there is a more democratic atmosphere within the PLA than there used to be. Aside from paraphrasing such stereotyped words as "support," "endorse," etc., many comrades dared to express disapproval or to sharply criticize the documents. A majority of comrades held that the policy of reducing army manpower resources and concentrating all financial and manpower resources on improving military equipment and on studying and manufacturing new weapons with a reduced military budget of 2.94 billion yuan is feasible. Quite a few comrades, especially PLA leading comrades, held that Vice Chairman Deng's call for shifting the focus of our work henceforth to economic construction is above criticism but that we should by no means relax our efforts to modernize the army and national defense.

There is still a long way to go before our army can reach modernization. The month-long Sino-Vietnamese war proves that our country's weaponry and equipment cannot basically meet the demands of modern warfare. As we enter the 1980's today, an overwhelming majority of our troops is still using the 1956 submachineguns, 1958 semiautomatic rifles and light machineguns, 1957 heavy machineguns and 1969 antitank rocket launchers. During the war with Vietnam, some troops even used the 1956 bazookas. A small number of troops is even equipped with the already outmoded 107mm rocket guns [as heard] and ground-to-ground guided missiles. There is only a limited number of the imported Sidewinder guided missiles and [word indistinct] guided rockets, which can only be used in military training and cannot meet the demands of an actual war.

A certain person in the (?central authorities) has fervently advocated importing modern weaponry and equipment. However, some comrades, in particular leading comrades of the PLA air force and 2d artillery units, have pointed out that it will be impossible to use the new policy on army building to modernize the PLA in the near future. No matter how much modern weaponry and technology we import from foreign countries, we still cannot solve the problem fundamentally. In light of our past experiences, the most urgent task now is to train military cadres to be proficient in their specialized fields and to raise the cultural standards of the commanders and fighters in general. This is the correct viewpoint.

The conscription system, which has been started this year to enlist mainly urban young people, still cannot solve the problem, because, first of all, at the cultural level of a primary or secondary school graduate, most urban young people are incapable of mastering modern [word indistinct] and military training and, secondly, a large number of urban young people have been deprived of schooling and have been unemployed since they became teenagers, which has naturally affected their thinking and style. In view of these two reasons, urban youth are not necessarily better than country youth.

Therefore, in modernizing the PLA, we should not import advanced weaponry and equipment and electronic technology, as advocated by the certain person, but should first train the PLA commanders and fighters with the culture and professional skills needed for studying modern technology. However, according to the new education budget, the per capita education expenditure is merely 2.7 yuan, the lowest figure among all the countries in the world. Next year, the institutes of higher learning in the country will accept only 270,000 students, the same as last year. May we ask where military cadres with professional knowledge are going to come from? The military academies in our country can only satisfy 30 percent of the military technical cadres needed for the next decade. Even if in the next decade, from now on till that certain person dies, we import a large quantity of the most advanced radar and radio equipment and electronic military technology, will we have sufficient proficient technical cadres to operate these weapons and effectively use them in an actual war? Therefore, we should give the question of modernizing the PLA further thought and discuss it later. We should set up a special committee in which cadres from all circles would participate to carefully study and formulate an effective and feasible plan. For this reason, (?no matter who has brought up) the new policy on army building, it should be revised and corrected.

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MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY

BRIEFS

SHANGHAI THEFT CASE--An investigation team of the local Hongkou public security subbureau on 7 October helped a local PLA unit crack a criminal case of theft of 2 pistols and more than 500 bullets. The thief, (Du Yuanguo), who is a metal worker of the Shanghai battery plant and son of a former section head of this PLA unit, has been arrested and tried. The stolen weapons have been recovered. [Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 15 Oct 80 OW]

CSO: 4005

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

CONTENTION OF DIFFERENT SCHOOLS OF THOUGHT DISCUSSED

Anhui ANHUI WENXUE [ANHUI LITERATURE] in Chinese No 4, 1980 pp 74-76

[Article by Lin Hanbiao [2651 3211 5903]: "How to Protest"]

[Text] In an article on the topic "Speaking of 'How to Let A Hundred Schools of Thought Contend'" by Comrade Liu Jin [0495 6855] carried in WEN HUI BAO 26 February, it was mentioned: "How do a hundred schools of thought contend? It is not necessary to be perplexed or to question it. Just go all out and feel relieved to contend and to speak out." This is a very good idea.

However, even though the reason is obvious, and we have drawn benefits from the practice of letting a hundred schools of thought contend, yet it is not to say that the issue of "how to let a hundred schools of thought contend" will go off without a hitch, or it will no longer be perplexing, or it should not be questioned further. The real situation is: The atmosphere of letting a hundred schools of thought contend has yet to be shaped, and it needs protection from all of us. To go all out without any inhibitions or to feel relieved to air or to contend one's thoughts is an ideal which has not been totally realized at present.

In order to implement the principle of letting a hundred schools of thought contend, it is indeed necessary to further expel the interferences from both the "left" and the right.

It is absolutely not a "commonplace" to speak in this way.

Let's first refer to the interference from the right since we are always anti-right.

We do not intend to discuss the so-called "to speak out" which the hostile elements utilized to do damages to the four fundamental principles because it does not fall under the category of "letting a hundred schools of thought contend." Basically they are not entitled to be called a "school." The words and deeds of the hostile elements have only to be banned. This is another issue which may be studied separately. The interference from the right which is mentioned here is mainly directed at the rightist manifestation and interference in ideological lines. I understand that either the "left" or the right are that of the political or ideological lines. At present, what is the rightist manifestation which prevents a hundred schools of thought from contending?

I think the principal manifestation lies in the fact that the remaining organizational and ideological capacities of the "gang of four" have been somewhat underestimated, and that some of our comrades lack Marxist vigilance toward the organizational and ideological remnants of the "gang of four," which pretends to be a "school" to abruptly contend with others. To a certain extent, some of our comrades are soft or have a rightist sentiment regarding them. In letting a hundred schools of thought contend, some of our comrades are indifferent to struggles among the ideological lines, or they do not enthusiastically support straight pointing out of the essence of the divergence of ideological lines and contention for speaking out their opinions in order to bring about a settlement of the issues which involve ideological lines (for instance, the problem of the attitude toward the principles adopted by the Third Plenary Session of the 11th Party Central Committee). It is intended to attenuate problems with regard to the nature of ideological lines by terming it so-called "protecting the thought of a school" to relax the struggle against the organizational and ideological remnants of the "gang of four." It is a rightist sentiment not to completely smash the counter-revolutionary ideological system (including the counterrevolutionary ideological system of literature and art) of the "gang of four." Such a kind of rightist sentiment has protected the counterrevolutionary ultra-left ideological system of Lin Biao and the "gang of four," and has let off a thorough remolding of the remaining organizational and ideological capacities of Lin Biao and the "gang of four." The movement to ferret out the factionalist setup of Lin Biao and the "gang of four" has been successfully carried out. Many people who have committed errors have been corrected and redeemed. Comrades who have shown real signs of repentance are, in accordance with our policies, allowed to correct their mistakes and to perform meritorious services to atone for their crimes in implementing the "four modernizations." However, it is absolutely not permissible to unilaterally think that the organizational and ideological remnants of Lin Biao and the "gang of four" no longer have any capacity or that their counterrevolutionary ideological system has already been totally smashed. If the capacity of these remnants is underestimated, a mistake is sure to be made. This is exactly a rightist manifestation. Remnants of this kind should not be regarded as a "school." Their "contending" by launching attacks and mud-slingings on the achievements of our efforts in bringing order out of chaos over the past three years should not be "protected" as "the thought of a school." It is allowing them to do damage to socialism and to the very good situation of stability and unity if such a "thought of a school" is "protected." In the world of literature and art, isn't it true that there are still individual remnants of the "gang of four" who confuse truth and falsehood in ideological lines in the name of "contending," or even reverse verdicts? Isn't it true that there are still individuals who raise shouts such as "I do not quite understand whether you are in favor of revisionism at present," or "you are a national literary prostitute?" On this, is it possible that we do not differentiate right from wrong, or that we become soft on them and deviate toward the right?

We now turn to the interference from the ultra-left.

Generally speaking, the interference from the ultra-left is the fear of voicing different views. Fear of voicing different views is to say that there is fear of problems coming out. The time when the people were not allowed to speak out has gone forever. At present, the problems of some comrades in interpreting and treating the issue of letting a hundred schools of thought contend lie in the fact

that they do not keep the stand of the proletarian class, or do not keep in line with the Marxist discourse of Comrade Mao Zedong regarding the principle of "dual hundred," but keep the stand of the petty bourgeoisie which is vacillating, advocating one thing today and another tomorrow, looking forwards and backwards, sometimes left and sometimes right, worrying about gains and losses. They may at once jump from the right to the ultra-left, or from their unconcern about struggles among ideological lines in contending for speaking out different opinions to "all views aired must come out from the right." They advocate "limited voicing" or that contending for speaking out different opinions should be relaxed one moment and brought to an end the next," etc, because they refrain from doing something necessary for fear of a slight risk. The fear of voicing different opinions is the professed love of what one really fears. One is anxious when no opinion is aired, but wants to "stop" it when different opinions come out. "To relax at one time and to stop the next" is to distort the principle of the "dual hundred," and, therefore, how can different views be aired or contended? The mistakes of these comrades lie in the fact that they always subjectively, oversensitively, or mistakenly estimate the situation, make groundless accusations, and fail to believe in the leadership of the party and the strength of Marxism. Someone says that the Third Plenary Session of the 11th Party Central Committee is for a "relaxation" and the four principles are for a "stop." This is a total distortion! The four principles asked in the first place for adherence to socialism. Isn't adhering to socialism a "stop?" Isn't it true that we are utilizing "stop" to adhere to socialism? This is indeed sheer nonsense of the ultra-left. It is totally incorrect to advance the interpretation that the principles of the party are unstable by saying that they switch all of a sudden from the "left" to the "right," or from "relaxation" to "stop." This is to force the wavering ideology of the petty bourgeoisie on the principles of the party, and basically this is a dangerous ultra-left ideological trend. Failure to resist the ultra-left interference of this kind will lead letting a hundred schools of thought contend to stagnation at a point of "how to contend." The source of the fear of speaking out different opinions rests with the narrow mind, the wavering, and the "left-wing" infantile disorder of the small producers, and among them is the pernicious influence of the feudal fascism of Lin Biao and the "gang of four."

Only in a struggle to uninterruptedly expel the interferences from both the "left" and the right can we go all out and feel relieved to carry out a real contending and a real voicing.

Letting a hundred schools of thought contend which we uphold is now in the ascendant. It is still necessary to raise it to a corresponding scientific level and to a condition where democracy can be fully developed. In the history of our motherland, there were splendid times such as the period from pre-Qin times to the early years of the Han Dynasty during which the various schools of thought and their exponents were prevalent, and other periods such as the one immediately following the "May Fourth Movement" during which the various schools of thought emerged. Among these schools, there were indeed incompetent ones. However, each of the schools cared about its own scientific level, and those who had high aspirations tried untiringly to found thought of their own until demise in contending with others. Nowadays, the various schools themselves are very humble, and thus they always use self-depreciatory expressions such as "do not regard it as the thought of a school." Humility, of course, is a virtue, but it is absolutely not advisable to be always satisfied with mediocre theory. We must raise both the

level of Marxism-Leninism and the level of professional theory of our own. We must set up high aims and lofty aspirations to become an out and out school in contending with others. At meetings, one is sure to say that it is always harping on the same "old tune." He depends on the reputation he built up decades ago for support. He is not eager to make progress, but tends to please the public with claptrap. This is far removed from letting a hundred schools of thought contend. Practice as the sole criterion for testing truth must be used to measure what is speaking out by oneself and to raise the level of what has been said. To fully develop democracy is to say that on the one hand, one has to speak out freely without any inhibitions, to speak in a rational and convincing way, and to seek truth from facts, and on the other hand, it is necessary to carefully listen to different opinions from different schools, to learn from others' strong points in order to abandon one's own weak points, to respect different schools of thought, to carefully avoid envy at the achievements of others, and not to foster evil trends. To develop democracy is to develop a socialist democracy which in the first place needs to follow the new morality of socialism. To lay emphasis on this point is necessary because in the past few years the pernicious influence of the "gang of four" has not yet been cleared away. Someone who has been profoundly indoctrinated speaks only on the basis of his own individual democracy in contending with others without respecting their democratic rights. Some even give themselves the airs of heroes by hurling insults at others. Is there the least bit of socialist morality in it? Can this be termed letting a hundred schools of thought contend? There are still other evil trends in which they use dirty tricks to start a rumor behind others' backs, to attack others in person, or to incriminate somebody politically. It is important to combat bludgeoning, framing a case against somebody, or seizing on somebody's mistakes or shortcomings, yet it is also necessary to add the following: Be resolute to expose and to puncture hooliganism, which is one of the manifestations of anarchism in letting a hundred schools of thought contend! It can be illustrated by only a few examples: There are people who never speak or write, nor are they courageous enough to participate in a debate, yet they are inclined to hide themselves in dark corners to attack contending for voicing different opinions. They even look upon others as "Khrushchev" and blame others "not on good terms with the aged every day" in a purely fictitious way in order to put others to rout; also, there are people who are unable to come up with any convincing argument. As a result, they fly into a rage out of shame, engage in little tricks, spread fantastic fabrications based on hearsay, make oblique accusations, foment discord, or even face others with drowning brows and angry eyes, or pick a quarrel to make trouble and claim that they will "retaliate." In order to protect letting a hundred schools of thought contend, it is necessary to expose and criticize such hooliganism! So far as I know, some of the people among them were the most effective writers in the years the "gang of four" was in power. They go all out to act indecently and interfere with letting a hundred schools of thought contend because they do not resign themselves to the loss of their "heaven." They want to wage a class retaliation. Therefore, this is not a fear of voicing different opinions, but a tactic which resembles the one employed by the rogues in the old society to pack bullets in envelopes for threatening others. Then, which vocabulary can best be used to describe it? I recall the "bat for deflating arrogance" as depicted in "All Men Are Brothers" and tentatively call it "killing the voice!"

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CSO: 4005

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

NEI MONGGOL CONVENES DISCUSSION ON TEACHER SHORTAGE

SK241100 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT
22 Oct 80

[Text] According to our reporter (Wu Xiannian) and NEI MONGGOL RIBAO reporter (Liu Shanhua), the autonomous regional leading departments concerned and responsible persons from various higher educational institutions recently held a forum to earnestly and painstakingly analyze and discuss the current teacher shortage, low teacher quality and the teachers' professional spirit in higher educational institutions throughout the region. The forum also formulated concrete measures for strengthening teacher contingent building and quickly raising the quality of teachers.

Since the smashing of the "gang of four," regional higher education has been restored and developed at a good pace. In addition to the 9 existing schools, we have reopened 2 former schools and built 3 new ones, bringing the total number of institutions of higher learning in our region to 14. A total of 13,400 students are studying in these schools. There are 3,594 higher education faculty members, of which 1,655 or 44 percent are instructors or professors.

Regional higher education suffered serious setbacks during the 10-year turmoil. The teachers contingent had been subject to ruthless attacks. Some teachers were forced to change their profession, while a fairly large number of teachers--among them many backbone--were transferred from the region. The teachers contingent as a whole has become aged, and there are not enough younger teachers to succeed the aged. The education of the younger teachers is poor, and they need further studies. Some schools set up a department and enrolled students only to find that they did not have the teachers for that department. Many schools are unable to teach basic courses--general or specialized. Because of the shortcomings in our work and other practical matters such as poor working and living conditions and low pay, some 20 or 30 percent of the backbone higher education teachers in our region are requesting transfers.

In confronting these problems, the autonomous regional departments concerned held that major tasks for achieving success in our regional higher education must be to achieve success in building a teacher contingent. The forum decided to add 2,000 teachers at the higher educational institutions throughout the region by 1985 in order to meet the needs of teaching tasks for the 30,000 college students throughout the region. The average number of teachers to be added each year is 400.

To fulfill these tasks, the forum urged that efforts should be made to do a good job in selecting promising teacher successors. From now on, various higher educational institutions should choose a number of outstanding students to undergo training for a specific field so as to ameliorate the shortage of college teachers. In particular, attention should be paid to training minority teachers who are proficient in both Mandarin and Mongolian. Beginning in 1981, some higher educational institutions should open 2-year graduate classes or teacher training classes. In coordination with departments concerned, efforts should be made to select a number of outstanding regional students and research fellows who have taken uniform national examinations at colleges and universities outside the region over the past several years and persuade them to become teachers in our regional higher educational institutions following their graduation.

In building the teachers contingent, it is necessary to pay attention to the following tasks: 1) to train experts in a specific course. 2) to raise the professional level of younger teachers. In training experts in a specific course, efforts should be made to discover talented people who are in the prime of life, have scored achievements in work and are conscientious and resourceful. All selected experts in various fields throughout the region should be supplied with assistants and appropriated special funds every year to purchase teaching and research material. Every higher educational institution should adopt measures to enthusiastically train the younger teachers who had graduated from schools during the Great Cultural Revolution and to raise their level of knowledge.

We need to do a lot of work to build and preserve a teachers contingent that is both red and expert. We need to continue to criticize the pernicious influence of the left-deviationist ideology, to implement the party's policy toward intellectuals and to strengthen the ideological-political work. In addition, we should have complete trust in the teachers and harbor no political prejudice against them. Furthermore, we should respect their work and allow them to display their ability.

Middle-aged and young backbone teachers account for more than 80 percent of the total number of higher education teachers. A major problem facing them is that they have too much teaching and research work but receive pay that is inadequate to support their families. We need to improve their working and living conditions and give them appropriate subsidies. At the same time, we need to do a good job in collective welfare to reduce their household chores and enable them to concentrate their time and energy on teaching and on training more capable people for the four modernizations.

CSO: 4005

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

HUNAN INCREASES EDUCATIONAL BUDGET, ALLOCATIONS

Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 4 Sep 80 p 1.

[Text] According to Xinhua News Agency correspondent Liu Shixun (0491 6108 6064), the majority of the prefectures, municipalities and counties in Hunan Province, conscious of the need to invest in the development of talented persons, have increased the budget for education as from this year. Up to the present, aside from the increased allocations by the provincial government, 80 out of the 117 prefectures, municipalities and counties in the province have increased their education budgets by over 5.3 million yuan.

Like other provinces, Hunan has had a large deficit in the budget for education over many years. This year is no exception. In order to turn this situation around and to restore and develop educational projects, the Hunan people's government has decided to increase the educational budget by 53.2 million yuan, to be contributed by the local prefectural, municipal and county governments on top of the amount allocated by the state. Because of the lead taken by the provincial government, many prefectural, municipal and county governments have taken an interest in developing educational projects. In the Lingling area, where local revenue resources are limited, not one county has reduced the budget for public education or for basic allocations for education. On the contrary, it has increased the education budget by 450,000 yuan from local financial resources. According to stipulations previously made by the state, each county is to allocate 25 percent of the farm surtax for the development of educational projects each year. However, this has not been done for a number of years. Since the beginning of this year, however, the situation has taken a turn for the better. Up to the present, 14 counties (municipalities) have allocated the full amount to education. Sixty-three of the counties (municipalities) have allocated part of the amount to educational projects.

Earlier this year, seven counties, municipalities and prefectures in the Changde area had reduced allocations for educational projects by 710,000 yuan. Since April and May, such local government units as Changde City, Anxiang, Hanshou, Cili, Lixian County and Changde County have not only restored the entire amount to educational projects, but have increased the education budget by over 560,000 yuan from local financial resources. The various counties in the Hengyang area, which had previously reduced the education budget by 2.6 million yuan, have restored a large part of the amount to educational projects since April and May.

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CSO: 4005

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

EDUCATOR CALLS FOR LEGISLATION ON EDUCATION

Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 4 Sep 80 p 1

[Article by Wu Fusheng [0702 4395 3932] of the Central Institute of Educational Sciences: "Education Needs Legislation"]

[Text] Many countries in the world attach great importance to the work of legislation on education. In the past several decades, many countries have speeded up the work of legislation on education in order to facilitate unified control and to coordinate educational development. In this respect, the United States is an outstanding example. In the past 100 years (1965-1965), the United States Congress passed a total of 47 important pieces of legislation on education. Among that total, over half (30 acts) were passed between 1958 and 1965, including the "National Defense Education Act" (1958), the "Trade Education Act" (1961), the "Higher Education Facilities Act" (1963), the "Elementary and Secondary Education Act" (1965) and the "Normal Education Act" (1961), etc. Among socialist countries, the Grand National Assembly of Romania passed the "Education Act of the Socialist Republic of Romania" in December, 1978. Yugoslavia promulgated the "United Labor Act" in 1974, giving autonomous power to educational institutions. All socialist countries and autonomous provinces have, according to the provisions of their constitutions, legislated a long list of education acts, including the Preschool Education Act, the Elementary School Education Act, and the Middle School and Higher Education Act. Educational undertakings are placed in the hands of the people themselves according to the law.

Many countries are also very interested in research on education legislation. For example, the Max Planck Institute of Education in West Germany has placed "education legislation" among its important areas of research. In 1962, the Intermediate Education Act was promulgated by Switzerland after a research and trial period of 20 years. West Germany has published "The Study of School Legislation," a book which deals with the legal basis for the education system.

In the interest of educational development, we, too, should greatly strengthen our work in education legislation. In the 1960's we adopted certain temporary working provisions for colleges, middle schools and primary schools on a trial basis. Because these provisions were an accurate reflection of the objective educational discipline at the time, the educational standard was raised both qualitatively and quantitatively and educational development proceeded apace. After the "gang of four" was smashed to pieces, we reactivated the temporary working provisions for colleges, middle schools and primary schools, restored the system of examinations

for applicants to institutions of higher learning, and set up uniform regulations for middle school and primary school students. The Standing Committee of the National People's Congress has also adopted a resolution for the awarding of academic degrees. We have already done some work in education legislation and have chalked up some experience in that area. However, in order to further strengthen and improve upon the party's leadership in the work of education, to further develop our educational activities according to our plans and priorities, and to elevate education both qualitatively and quantitatively, we should, on the basis of our positive and negative experiences since the establishment of the republic and the existing circumstances of our country, make further efforts in the field of education legislation. Our educational system needs legislation. The structure and the duties of various schools on various levels need legislation. Preschool education, compulsory education, adult education, and education for the national minorities all need legislation. The position of teachers, their duties and responsibilities, their grading and their promotion also need legislation. In short, we need legislation on education if we are to greatly expedite the development of education.

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CSO: 4005

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

WARNING ABOUT BACKWARDNESS OF EDUCATION IN GUANGDONG

Guangzhou NANFANG RIBAO in Chinese 13 Aug 80 p 2

[Article by staff reporter: "All Levels of Society Should Work Together To Improve Education in Guangdong"]

[Text] Education has a dominant position in our province. However, the actual situation is as follows: compared to many other provinces, our educational system is backward; compared to the situation prior to the Cultural Revolution, we have regressed in several areas. At the recently concluded Provincial Education Work Conference, several experienced education workers and experts sincerely said: It has been 30 years since the revolution, but we still do not even have universal elementary education, and the quality of education in both middle and elementary schools is very low. The present situation concerning the four modernizations has put pressure on the people. If we once again fail to make loud appeals and improve education, then the four modernizations will be held back, and we will have to be responsible to history. Not only will we have done a disservice to the elders of the entire province, but we also will have no way of justifying our actions to the coming generations!

Why has education fallen behind? Some comrades say that the horror wrought by the ultra leftist line of Lin Biao and the "gang of four" no doubt had a great effect. However, we should now look for more subjective reasons. Most important are: several leading comrades are not familiar enough with the important place of education and its effect on the four modernizations. They do not give education its proper place, nor do they consider it important. Liu Tie [0491 6993], the deputy secretary of the Zhanjiang Prefectural Party Committee, has said that the handling of education is very important. At present, the problem is not that the masses do not understand enough, but that the leaders' understanding is more backward than that of the masses. Several comrades from the Hainan administration area feel that the masses, although very poor, still understand the importance of education, are enthusiastic about running schools, and will use every possible means to send their children to school. Some comrades say that the relationship between education and economics was originally very simple and clear. However, for a long period these problems have not been resolved, or it is said they have not been really resolved. Now it is a matter of the top and lower levels showing interest, while those in the middle turn a cold shoulder. Some local party committees for long periods have no one responsible for education. When the party committee assigns work, everyone fights for industry, communication, and commerce and no one wants to work in education. Prior to the Cultural Revolution, local and county party committees each had a secretary of culture and education, and communes had an assistant for culture and education. Presently, granted that people are assigned by local party committees

to handle education, in reality it is in name only, with few people really doing anything. Why isn't education given its proper position? Xiao Yaotang [5135 5069 1016], deputy administrative commissioner of the Huiyang administrative office, made an analysis of this problem. He felt that one reason is that the time it takes to develop qualified people is very long, unlike the ease in industrial and agricultural production, where quick results can be seen. It is easy to neglect education and look on it as a "soft job." After all, if it is not handled well, it won't kill anyone. The second reason is that the development of qualified people through education has proceeded from the overall situation of the country, uniformly distributed according to national needs. This locality or county would not necessarily immediately see any advantage--unlike the distribution of reinforced bars or cement, more practical items. Thirdly, objectively speaking, the development of the economy has not been balanced. There are still many places where it has been temporarily impossible to bring the effects of modern scientific techniques into play, and where the urgent feeling for developing qualified people was never realized. He said that these were all examples of a lack of vision. Along with development of economic construction and active foreign economic exchange, the need for qualified people will become more and more prominent in the future. If we once again fail to grasp the important task of tapping this natural resource of intelligence, then it will be too late for regrets! Many comrades list facts which show clearly that the problem concerning the lack of qualified people is already extremely pressing. Raoping County, with a population of over 700,000 people, is unable to find anyone who is capable of repairing television sets. Yangshan County not only had difficulty disseminating advanced scientific technology in agriculture, but was also hard pressed to find vehicle drivers and tractor drivers. One commune set up a small hydroelectric power station, but it had no one who could operate the machinery. All they could do was to send someone to learn, like digging a well after you are thirsty. Everyone felt that the question of changing the backward face of education in this province and the problem of increasing the speed of developing qualified people had already reached a point where it had to be resolved.

How can we turn around the present backward situation of education in the province? Of all the numerous projects, the most important is to strengthen and improve the leadership of the party in regard to education work. Huang Dafang [7806 1129 0119], deputy director of the Hainan administrative office, and Li Lingbing [2621 0407 0393], deputy secretary of the Shaoguan Prefectural Party Committee, have both said that education should be on the important agenda at all levels of the party committee, with the number one man being responsible for education. This is a key point. Wang Deliang, [3076 1795 0081], assistant principal of Huanan Teachers Institute, Prof Yan Yongguang [0917 3057 2515], of the Guangdong Education and Administration Institute, and other experts in educational circles all feel that a good shock is urgently needed now, but first it should come from all levels of the party committee. Leadership in education definitely may not stop at just making appeals, and it cannot be satisfied by making decisions or issuing documents. We must plant our feet on solid ground, make comprehensive plans, take strong action, and make everything workable. Comrades have put forth many good examples of this type. For the past several years the Qionghai County Party Committee has added education to its agenda, and the top man has taken up the matter of education personally. In addition to assigning responsibility for education to a standing committee, everyone from the "members" of the Party committee are concerned with education, helping to solve practical problems. This has spurred on all communes and professions throughout the county. County local financial authority and the commune brigade collective

economy appropriated funds for education. Finance and economic departments have supplied materials needed by the schools. Commune brigade and party organizations have mobilized children of school age to enter schools, and the mass commune members have made respect for teachers a common practice. As a result, the cause of education is thriving in the county, making it one of the most advanced counties in universal elementary education in this province. The Lechang County Party Committee, also due to a "squad" which paid serious attention to education, strengthened leadership and especially assigned former teachers to the standing committee responsible for education, grasping the problem in a down-to-earth manner. Throughout the county a remarkable job was done in all areas, regardless of whether in general education, in spare-time education, or in programs to wipe out illiteracy. Shaoguan Prefecture was among the best of the successful areas. Many counties in Foshan Prefecture increased appropriations from local finances for education funds, enabling education departments to solve quite a few problems. Many comrades have said that if all levels of the party committee had such as good a grasp of education as these areas, then there would be no need to worry that the backward situation of education would not change.

Because education involves a wide area, such as spreading elementary education, reforming the structure of secondary education, running key schools and teacher education, deciding policy concerning intellectuals, and other questions, we cannot rely solely on education departments to solve all the problems. Many comrades feel that if we want to change the backward situation of education in this province, we will need powerful support from all professions throughout society. Comrades from Jiangmen, Xinhui, and Zhongshan have said that in their areas, some key schools had done a better job of starting to take steps to reform the structure of middle schools, and that this was all the result of support from all professions. However, comrades reflected that the actual number of departments enthusiastically supporting education was really very small. In one county, in order to solve the problem of obtaining funds for education, the county education bureau once put forward a plan requesting 600,000 yuan a year from the county's communes. This figure accounted for only 3 percent of the communes' net income, for a per capita figure of 1.50 yuan. This was not a heavy burden, but concerned departments were unable to pass this proposal. Comrades from Hainan said that in order to solve the problem that key teachers had concerning the separation of husbands and wives, the district party committee approved the transfer of close to 100 dependents. The departments concerned could not solve the question of food, however, and so the transfer could not take place. A comrade from the county education bureau said their county has over 200 middle and elementary schools. Each year they receive only 6 tons of steel products and 15 cubic meters of wood products. What problems can this help solve? At a county normal school in Foshan Prefecture, a unit occupied half the dormitories during the 10-year period of chaos. Last year the education department appropriated 100,000 yuan and gave it to them for moving expenses. Now, after taking the money, not only have they not left, but they have taken over six classrooms as well. Everyone earnestly hopes that all levels of party committee will be able to give impetus to all professions to proceed with an overall goal in mind. We should think about generations to come, with everyone giving concerned support to education. Working together wholeheartedly, bringing into play the dominant position of education in our province, we all must do all we can so that elementary and secondary education can forge ahead in the 1980's.

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

FOREIGN ARTISTS PRAISE MINORITY ART FESTIVAL IN BEIJING

OW171302 Beijing XINHUA in English 1216 GMT 17 Oct 80

[Text] Beijing, October 17 (XINHUA)--Attending the minority nationality arts festival in Beijing has been an impressive and moving experience, according to James Murdoch, president of the UNESCO Music Council's International Group of Music Information Centers.

The festival, which has drawn 2,000 artists to Beijing from China's 55 minority nationalities, is staging simultaneous performances every night at several theatres throughout the capital. It ends on October 20.

Mr. Murdoch said the festival organizers had made the basic folk arts of the minority nationalities into great theatre entertainment in a "graceful and sensitive transformation."

For him, the highlight of the program was a Tibetan opera. "I never expected to see that," he said.

Artists from Australia, Canada, India, Japan, Romania, Thailand, the U.S., Yugoslavia and Hong Kong are attending the festival at the invitation of the Chinese dancers' and musicians' associations.

The noted Indian dancer, Sonal Mansingh, who is chairman of the Center for Indian Classical Dances, said the festival was a unique opportunity to see and compare minority dances.

A number of the dances, particularly those from Xinjiang, Yunnan and Tibet, were similar to the dances of India, she said. She hoped that the festival would be held every year.

The director and choreographer of Yugoslavia's "Kolo" ensemble, Dragomir Vukovic, called the dances "beautiful works of art." Yugoslavia has sent musicians and dancers to China in recent years and a song and dance ensemble, representing nine Chinese nationalities is now touring Yugoslavia.

A number of forums are being held in Beijing at which visiting artists and performers in the festival can exchange views and experiences.

CSO: 4020

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

'RENMIN RIBAO' EDITORIAL ON SUCCESS OF MINORITY ART FESTIVAL

OW220420 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1136 GMT 21 Oct 80

[Report on RENMIN RIBAO 21 October editorial: "Enliven the Literature and Art of Minority Nationalities"]

[Text] Beijing, 21 Oct (XINHUA)--The editorial says: After 1 month of magnificent and vigorous presentations, the National Minority Art Festival has come to a victorious close. It was a minority art festival on the largest scale since the founding of new China 31 years ago, as well as a grand review of the literary and art work of China's minority nationalities after the downfall of the "gang of four." During the festival, more than 400 acts, including music, dances and theatrical works, were presented to a Beijing audience by literary and art delegations from 17 provinces and autonomous regions and by a nationalities song and dance troupe in Beijing. Those troupes are composed of some 2,000 literary and art workers of 56 nationalities. The programs showed the unique lifestyle of various minority nationalities in China and the revolutionary spirit they display in the struggle for the four modernizations.

The editorial points out: Under the correct leadership of the party Central Committee, political, economic and other fronts in China are vigorously and seriously summing up their experience and actively conducting reforms. The literary and art front, too, should further emancipate its mind, conscientiously study how to improve party leadership over literature and art and enliven literature and art. This is an important matter on the literary and art front, as well as a key to the prosperity and development of the literature and art of the minority nationalities. The development of the literature and art of the minority nationalities is an important aspect of nationalities affairs during the new period. We must pay full attention to it. The literature and art of minority nationalities occupies a particularly important position in our national life. A song or a dance is often the cultural symbol of a nationality. As our fraternal nationalities have made great contributions to the development of the culture of the Chinese nation as a whole, the literature and art of minority nationalities of course should occupy a position in China's flowery literary and art garden.

The editorial says: To develop, prosper and enliven the literature and art of minority nationalities, we must keep to the orientation that literature and art serves the people and socialism. We must seriously implement the party's "let a hundred flowers blossom and a hundred schools of thought contend" policy and other policies concerning literature and art.

We should continue now to treat the severe wounds inflicted on our national literature and art by Lin Biao, Jiang Qing, Kang Sheng and their ilk. We should eliminate the remaining pernicious influence of the ultraleftist line. We should continue to do a good job of rehabilitating the victims of injustice and to implement the policies concerning literary and art workers and their works. We should resolutely smash the mental shackles put on minority literary and art workers, bring their wisdom and talents into full play and create the necessary conditions for them to continue to contribute to the growth and prosperity of socialist literature and art. To develop, prosper and enliven the national literature and art, the leadership must pay full attention to the salient features of minority nationalities. Each nationality has its own history and character that are different from those of other nationalities. Each nationality has its own preferred cultural and art forms. We should pay full attention to and respect the characters of various nationalities and let them demonstrate their life in their own way and develop their own literary and art style and schools. We should rely primarily on minority literary and art workers to inherit, reform and develop the culture of various nationalities. Success or failure should be judged by the minority nationalities themselves. The leadership at all levels should make great efforts to provide financial and material assistance and support to the literary and art undertakings of the minority nationalities in order to bring about faster development and prosperity of minority literature and art.

CSO: 4005

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

PROPOSAL ON MORE RECREATIONAL FACILITIES FOR YOUTH

OW221254 Beijing XINHUA in English 1212 GMT 22 Oct 80

[Text] Beijing, October 22 (XINHUA)--The Ministry of Culture, the Ministry of Education, the Scientific and Technological Association, All-China Federation of Trade Unions and Communist Youth League have jointly called on the organizations under them to create more recreation facilities for children and young people.

The proposal recalled that above the county level, there were 195 youth palaces and clubs and 6,850 Young Pioneer palaces and centers in China. Up to now only around a dozen youth palaces and 1,500 children's centers have resumed work. The reason was that most of the buildings and grounds had been taken over for other uses. These should be returned or new ones built by the units that had occupied them.

It asked parks, workers' palaces, stadiums and other institutions to provide more facilities and organize more activities for children and youth.

Those now functioning should receive attention from the leadership, be given more funds, and be better staffed. All public places should open their doors to children and young people. For instance, the cinema houses should arrange special Sunday shows for students, especially during school vacations. Special arrangements should be made and tickets sold at reduced prices. Public libraries should provide more reading rooms for children and youth, and arrange discussions. The local cultural palaces, youth league, trade unions and education bureau should jointly organize performances and draw local young people in these performances.

The proposal asked all government departments and organizations to make their facilities available for activities by children and youth, especially recreation for the children of their staff and young people in the neighborhood.

It called on all cities and organizations to put into their construction plan the building of more recreation facilities for young people. In particular, when new districts are constructed playgrounds and other facilities for children should be included.

The proposal pointed out that in the countryside the communes and production brigades should also attempt to provide more recreational facilities.

The proposal said it was not possible for the state to cover all the costs. The public and the young people should be invited to make contributions too.

CSO: 4020

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

SHANDONG MEETING DISCUSSES CONTRACEPTIVE TECHNIQUES

SK170058 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 15 Oct 80

[Text] According to our sources, Shandong Province recently held a meeting to exchange experiences in contraceptive techniques in Jinan. Some 170 theses were received at the meeting.

The meeting noted: Shandong Province has achieved great progress in carrying out birth control work. In practicing birth control, our province has adopted a series of comprehensive measures and succeeded in reducing the natural population growth rate in the province from 27.55 per thousand in 1970 to 10.79 per thousand in 1979, a reduction of some 6.6 million children in 9 years. All localities have strengthened medical work for women and children and popularized new child delivery methods and virtually eliminated newborn baby tetanus. Over the past few years, our province has checked and cured some 12 million patients suffering from gynecological diseases and performed checkups on more than 5.5 million children, promoting the development of birth control work.

The meeting urged the party committees and governments at all levels to further strengthen the leadership over birth control work. All localities should accelerate the pace of scientific research on birth control, study and research medicines or contraceptives that are more safe, effective, simple and convenient and actively popularize new contraceptive techniques. It is necessary to strengthen the training of personnel for performing contraceptive techniques, organize a birth control work network and techniques guiding teams and insure that this work has been regularly and systematically carried out in the grassroots units. It is necessary to raise the quality of contraceptive operations. Medical personnel should improve their techniques and insure patients' safety with the spirit of being responsible to the people. We should also do a good job in giving medical care to women and children, publicize eugenics and insure that all newborn babies are strong and that they will be well educated.

Following the meeting, the Shandong provincial people's government also held a birth control work meeting, stressing the study and implementation of the party Central Committee's open letter so as to lay a good foundation for carrying out birth control work during the winter-spring period.

The secretary of the provincial CCP committee, Li Zichao, and provincial Deputy Governor Wang Zhongyin addressed the meeting.

CSO: 4005

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

BRIEFS

FUJIAN LITERARY, ART SOIREE--The Fujian provincial people's government, Fuzhou municipal people's government and the Fujian frontline PLA units held a literary and art soiree on 30 September to mark the 31st founding anniversary of the PRC. Some 5,000 people, including responsible comrades from the party organizations, attended the soiree. Vice governors of Fujian Province Zhang Gexin and Wen Fushan and the secretary of the Fuzhou Municipal CCP Committee Cai Liangcheng also attended the soiree and greeted the performers. [Fuzhou Fujian Provincial Service in Mandarin 1035 GMT 1 Oct 80 HK]

JIANGSU ART EXHIBITION--An exhibition of calligraphy and paintings by Lai Shaoqi opened in the Jiangsu art gallery on 19 October. Responsible comrades in Jiangsu Hui Yuyu, Chu Jiang, Sun Keji and others visited the exhibition. Lai, a noted artist in China, is now a standing member of the council of the Chinese Artists Association, vice president of the Chinese Society of Engraving Art and president of the Anhui Federation of the Literary and Art Circles. [Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 20 Oct 80 OW]

SHANDONG BIRTH CONTROL--Shandong Province has scored achievements in birth control. Some 19 million contraceptive operations have been performed in the past 10 years. Births in 1979 declined by some 920,000 as compared to 1970 figures. The birth rate in the province declined from 33.89 per thousand in 1970 to 16.94 per thousand in 1979. About 1.45 million families in the province received one-child certificates. The one-child birth rate is now 62 percent. [SK021124 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 30 Sep 80 SK]

ZHEJIANG FAMILY PLANNING--Commenting on the question of how to grasp well family planning after the promulgation of the marriage law, a responsible member of the Zhejiang provincial leading group for family planning pointed out that marked results have been achieved in promoting family planning throughout the province since February. The total number of new births in the first half of 1980 was 26,000 less than the same period of 1979. The rate of natural population growth in Zhejiang Province is expected to drop to less than 9 per thousand. He urged all departments to thoroughly study a new important task, that is how to promote the marriage law and family planning side by side under the guidance of party and government policies. He also called for better understanding of family planning, a long-range strategic task which has a direct bearing on the overall situation. [Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 25 Sep 80 OW]

HUNAN CADRE TRAINING SCHOOLS--Hunan has set up 15 cadre training schools throughout the province for the purposes of restructuring the cadre force and improving the standards of the leadership groups. These schools were opened in September and October, and responsible comrades of the Hunan Provincial CCP Committee, provincial people's government and other departments concerned attended the opening ceremonies. The training classes will last for 1 or 2 years and some 955 cadres will take part in the training classes. Their subjects of study include economic management, water conservancy, chemical industry and so on. [Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 8 Oct 80 HK]

GUIZHOU TRADE UNION MEETING--The Guizhou Federation of Trade Unions held a meeting on ideological and political work in September, demanding that trade unions at all levels attach importance to the education of young workers. The meeting pointed out that the trade unions should be responsible for launching ideological and political education for young workers since: 1) trade unions are closely related to the workers; 2) trade unions can make use of activists to guide young workers toward wholesome development; and 3) trade unions can provide sparetime activities for workers. Responsible comrades from the Guizhou Provincial CCP Committee attended the meeting and spoke. [Guizhou GUIZHOU RIBAO in Chinese 21 Sep 80 HK]

GUIZHOU CONGRESS ON EDUCATION--The Guizhou conference of representatives of advanced collectives and workers on the education front closed on 27 September. Responsible comrades of the Guizhou Provincial CCP Committee, provincial people's congress Standing Committee, provincial people's government, provincial CPPCC and the provincial military district attended the closing ceremony. Li Tinggui, deputy secretary of the Guizhou Provincial CCP Committee and vice provincial governor, presided over the closing ceremony. The meeting commended some advanced collectives and individuals. Su Gang, secretary of the Guizhou Provincial Service Committee and provincial governor, gave the closing speech. [Guiyang Guizhou Provincial Service in Mandarin 2315 GMT 27 Sep 80 HK]

QINGHAI RELIC CONFERENCE--The Qinghai provincial conference on historical relics was held in Xining in mid-October. The conference pointed out that to value cultural legacy is an indication of the high degree of civilization of the socialist society. Many ancient temples, such as the temple of Princess Wencheng, have been repaired. The provincial archaeological team has carried out large-scale archaeological surveys and excavations in many localities. The conference urged efforts to protect historical relics. [Xining Qinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 23 Oct 80 SK]

ZHEJIANG FAMILY PLANNING--The Zhejiang provincial conference for exchanging experience in planned parenthood and in material and child care closed on 13 October. It was pointed out at the conference that in order to achieve the goal of one child per married couple, it is necessary to vigorously popularize the comprehensive birth-control devices and bring about a general improvement in health condition of women and children. The contraceptives now in use in Zhejiang are safe and effective. The goal of one child per married couple can be achieved if the masses are constantly reminded of the significance of planned parenthood and are given technical guidance in contraception. [Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 14 Oct 80 OW]

SHANGHAI MINORITY GROUP--A Shanghai minority people's national day visiting group returned to Shanghai on 15 October after visiting Nei Monggol, Heilongjiang, Jilin and Beijing. It is composed of local people of Hui, Zhuang, Tibetan, Taiwan, Gaoshan, Korean and Mongolian nationalities. [Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 15 Oct 80 OW]

SHANGHAI YOUTH WORK--The Shanghai leading group for young people's education recently held an enlarged meeting, asking all walks of life of society to take part in young people's education, help employ more jobless youth and in particular understand the work of organizing and educating the 1980 school graduates. The meeting pointed out that the present rate of local juvenile delinquency is still high and the young people face problems of morality. [Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 15 Oct 80 OW]

NANJING CHRISTIAN CHURCH--A Christian church was formally reopened in Nanjing's (Mochou) Street on 12 October. This was the first Christian church reopened in Nanjing since the Cultural Revolution. The first religious service was held yesterday morning with delegates to the third national conference on Christianity attending. The church was turned into a printing house during the Cultural Revolution. With the implementation of the party's religious policy and the assistance from the departments concerned in Nanjing, the second floor of the church was returned in late September. The rest of the church will be returned by the printing house soon. [Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 13 Oct 80 OW]

JIANGSU KEY MIDDLE SCHOOLS--The Jiangsu provincial education department recently called a work conference on key middle schools. The meeting decided to run well a group of key middle schools in accordance with the directive on educational work issued by the secretariat of the CCP Central Committee. In order to improve the quality of teaching, train more able persons and do an even better job in running the key middle schools, the meeting called for greater efforts to strengthen the schools' leading groups, establish a contingent of backbone teachers, improve the enrollment methods, run well the key primary schools and provide sufficient funds to key middle schools. Anhui Province has 84 key middle schools. The meeting decided to run well 22 schools within the next 3 years. Vice Governor Wei Xinyi delivered a speech at the meeting. [Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 15 Oct 80 OW]

NEW ANHUI UNIVERSITY--The Hefei associated university held an opening ceremony on 11 October. Present were Gu Zhuoxin, secretary of the Anhui Provincial CCP Committee; Lan Ganting, deputy secretary; Yang Chengzong, vice chairman of the provincial People's Congress; Wei Xinyi and Yang Jike, vice governors of Anhui; (Zheng Rui), secretary of the Hefei Municipal CCP Committee; representatives of relevant departments and 322 new students. In his speech, Gu Zhuoxin extended greetings to the teachers and students and called for emancipating the mind and conducting educational reforms. [Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 12 Oct 80 OW]

ANHUI TEACHERS COLLEGE--An inaugural ceremony for the Anqing Teachers College in Anhui Province was held on 14 October. Speaking at the ceremony, Vice Governor Wei Xinyi urged the college staff to train more and better teachers for improving the teaching quality of primary and middle schools in Anhui. The State Council approved the establishment of the Anqing Teachers College in May this year. More than 1,000 faculty staffs and students participated in the inaugural ceremony. [Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 15 Oct 80 OW]

LIAONING COLLEGES, UNIVERSITIES--Over the past 2 years, some colleges and universities in Liaoning Province have carried out cultural exchanges with foreign countries. Some 50 foreign experts have been employed by eight colleges and universities as teachers. Some 150 students have been sent abroad for advanced study in 29 countries. [Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 22 Oct 80 SK]

EDUCATION, SCIENCE OUTLAYS--In his report to the Third Session of the Fifth National People's Congress, Finance Minister Wang Bingqian [3769 0014 0051] revealed that for 1980, 148.3 billion yuan had been budgeted for education, health, and science, or 16.2 billion more than for 1979. Wang stated that it was crucial to speed up the development of science and education for the implementation of the four modernizations, that the increase was warranted because of the sizable deficit chalked up over the years, and that a suitable increase for this year had been determined on the basis of the nation's financial resources. He added that the projected budget for education, health and science would reach 169.5 billion in 1981. [Text] [Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 1 Sep 80 p 3] 9621

DEVELOPMENT FUND--In his report to the Third Session of the Fifth National People's Congress, Finance Minister Wang Bingqian [3769 0014 0051] announced that the government will set aside a development fund for the benefit of the undeveloped areas as from this year, and that the fund has been budgeted at 5 billion yuan for this year. He said that the development fund for the economically undeveloped areas will primarily be used to speed up the development of productive enterprises in the old revolutionary bases, remote border areas, the minority nationality autonomous regions and areas with comparatively weak economic foundations. [Text] [Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 1 Sep 80 p 3] 9621

GREATER ROLE FOR WOMEN--Beijing, October 22 (XINHUA)--Women should be encouraged to play a greater role in the country's modernization in agriculture, industry, national defence and science and technology, said Wang Renzhong, head of the Propaganda Department of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party at yesterday's enlarged Executive Committee meeting of the Chinese National Women's Federation. He cited barriers holding back women's initiative, such as the feudal notion that women are inferior. Equal pay for equal work must be ensured in the countryside, he said. Women should be represented in administration wherever women hold jobs, he said. There must be full respect for women's rights and interests. Wang Renzhong called for more city neighborhood canteens, service centres, nurseries and kindergartens to help lighten household chores. [Text] [OW220826 Beijing XINHUA in English 0742 GMT 22 Oct 80]

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